McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVI

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1889.

NUMBER 6

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives at 12:35 p. m. and 6:27 p. m., and leaves at 4:20 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

Mail via K. E. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 6:50 p. m., and leaves at 6:50 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.

Clermont & Colegrove Mail leaves at 12:11 p. m. and arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Kasson Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m. and departs at 1:30 p. m. of same days.

Mails close 30 minutes before leaving time.

Money Orders will not be issued or Letters Registered between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

CLARK WILSON, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

F. K. FOSTER, W. M.

O. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 122, meets every second, fourth and last Tuesday evening of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

WASHINGTON GIFFORD, M. W.

SHERIDAN GORTON, Recorder.

E. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

L. ROGERS, President.

W. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

G. A. R.

Post 117, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

H. M. CHOATE, Com.

L. ROGERS, Adjutant.

W. R. C.

Meets every Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

MRS. HELEN MORRISON, Prest.

MISS IDA WILCOTT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Rankin Hall.

A. R. CORY, N. G.

A. T. STRANAHAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus Block.

C. F. McCLURE, Com.

M. B. GREEN, R. K.

W. C. T. U.

Meets every alternate Friday afternoon, at 3:0, in Temperance Headquarters.

MRS. S. A. SCULL, Prest.

MRS. M. K. SIGGINS, Sec'y.

Y. W. C. T. U.

Meets every Friday evening, at 7:30, in Temperance Headquarters.

MRS. W. P. BURDICK, Prest.

MISS LYDIA BURLINGAME, Sec'y.

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Backus Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.

DWIGHT WALKER, S. K. C.

FRED. GALLUP, Scribe.

REV. J. H. McCANDLESS, Warden.

Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F.

Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in Rankin Hall.

J. A. MORRISON, Chief Patriarch.

H. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

Churches.

Methodist.—T. W. CHANDLER, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. S. S. Teacher's meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Church Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Baptist.—REV. W. H. WILLIAMS, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

Episcopal.—J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional service at 9 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HENRY McCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 3 p. m. Sunday School 2:00 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—J. J. GALLIGAN, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Congregational Church.—J. G. Hann, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m.; preaching every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Clermont church—J. G. Hann, pastor. Preaching at 3:30 p. m.; class meeting after service; Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—F. W. Brownell.

Council—W. F. Specht, S. J. Gifford, M. L. Armstrong, L. Rogers, Chas. McKean and S. D. Ramer.

Justices—O. M. Smith, F. Ford.

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—E. C. Keenan, H. L. McCoy, B. C. Young, J. W. Bouton, C. S. King and S. J. Gifford.

Collector—Dennis Quinn, Jr.

Assessor—Washington Stark.

Auditors—John Forrest, F. K. Foster and E. M. Kotts.

Judge of Election—F. Moses.

Inspectors—Frank Andrews and T. Y. Powell.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport, Potter Co.

Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.

Member of Congress—S. C. McCormick, Williamsport.

State Senator—Hon. R. Packer, Wellsboro.

Members of Assembly—W. E. Burdick, Duke Centre; J. T. Grubb, Kane.

District Attorney—Geo. A. Sturgeon, Bradford.

Sheriff—Wm. B. Clarke, Smethport.

Prothonotary—J. M. McElroy, Smethport.

County Treasurer—J. E. Shadmaker, Smethport.

Commissioners—James A. McKean, Keating township; Capt. F. M. Butler, Bradford; Jas. A. Anglin, Bradford.

Commis. Clerk—M. E. Greer, Smethport.

Jury Commrs—Dewault Martin, M. S. Sheldon.

Auditors—Frank K. Foster, Smethport; John G. Rosbaugh, Clermont; A. B. Wicks, Duke City.

Mercantile Appraiser—Frank D. Simar, Turtle Point.

Coroner—S. D. Hefner, Bradford.

County School Superintendent—W. P. Eckels, Smethport.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February and May, First Monday in October and Second Monday in December.

State.

Governor—James A. Beaver.

Lieutenant-Governor—Wm. T. Davies.

Auditor General—A. Wilson Norris.

State Treasurer—Wm. Livsey.

Secretary of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

Chas. A. Olmstead,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

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Smethport, Pa., Feb. 22 1888.

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SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

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Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

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PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

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Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

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Apple & Bouton.

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E. STONE, W. A. BROWN, G. A. STURGEON.

Stone, Brown & Sturgeon.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices: Pompelon Hall, Bradford, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 6 and 7, Berry & Melvin Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Robert H. Rose.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking office, Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gorton.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

L. Keenan.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

F. Ford.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office, Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Wallace.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bradford, Pa. Claims promptly collected.

G. NEWSWENDER. S. M. BYLES.

Newswender & Byles.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room: Producers' Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

Mullin & McClure.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Main and Pine Sts. Bradford, Pa.

James C. Boyce.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES. Office: Room 3, Cor. Main & Webster Sts. Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

E. M. Mayo.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Gleason Block, Smethport, Pa.

P. R. Cotter.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

S. I. Wells, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office at the Drug Store of H. C. Wells, Smethport, Pa.

H. L. McCoy.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. B. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office: One door east of W. T. Callar's drug store.

C. M. COLEGROVE,

County and Practical Surveyor!

Smethport, Penn'a.

July 22, 87yl.

HOTELS.

WRIGHT HOUSE

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, B. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Chautauqua House

Main street, Smethport, Pa., H. B. Vincent, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The bar is also supplied with the choicest of liquors. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 5, 1886.

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ELDRED, PA.,

Opposite the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1886.

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Kane, Pa. R. E. Looker, Proprietor.

Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

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KANE, - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

☞ First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

HOTEL CHADWICK,

E. V. CHADWICK, - Proprietor,

Larrabee, Pa.

At the junction of the main line of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. with the Clermont Branch.

This house is entirely new, from cellar to garret, and the furniture and beds are all new and of the most improved pattern. The table and bar are supplied with the best the market affords. Terms reasonable.

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Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. ☜

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Your Homes—How to Furnish Them.

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We can furnish your house from cellar to garret.

The homes of the wealthy as well as those of the working people can be furnished by the manufacturers with every thing in the furniture line at more reasonable prices than by any other firm. We now can show the largest and most elegant stock of all grades of Furniture that can be found in Western New York. All tastes can be satisfied and orders are immediately filled. All visitors are politely waited on whether they purchase or not.

Low Priced Leaders.

BUT FEW ARE QUOTED—THERE ARE MANY MORE LIKE THEM.

An all Hard Wood Bedroom Suite, beveled glass, any finish	$17.00
A solid Oak Bedroom Suite, antique finish, large beveled mirror	25.00
A solid Walnut Bedroom Suite, marble Top	35.00
A Handsome Side-board (all wood) with beveled mirror	20.00
An 8 foot Extension Table (all woods)	10.00
Solid Oak Dining Chairs	1.25
Plush Suite, 6 pieces, Solid Walnut	45.00
Plush Rockers	3.75
Rattan Rockers	2.50
Folding Beds from	$25.00 to 75.00
A large line of Hanging Cabinets,	$1.50 to 10.00
A fine Turkish Rug Lounge, hair filled	20.00
Carpet Lounges,	$7.00 to 16.00
Marble top tables,	$5.00 to 11.50
A large Patent Rocker, upholstered in carpet,	$4.50
Antique Oak, Cherry or Walnut Hat Rack with mirror,	$9.00
A 40 lb Hair Mattress,	15.00
100 Odd Chairs to be closed out at one-half cost of making.	

As a Special Inducement, we make the astonishing offer.

An all Hardwood Bedroom Suite, Mattress, Spring Bed and Pair of Pillows for $23.50.

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Buffalo, - N. Y.

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Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

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VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY -:- GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

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Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

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SMETHPORT, PA.

November 14, 1888-tf.

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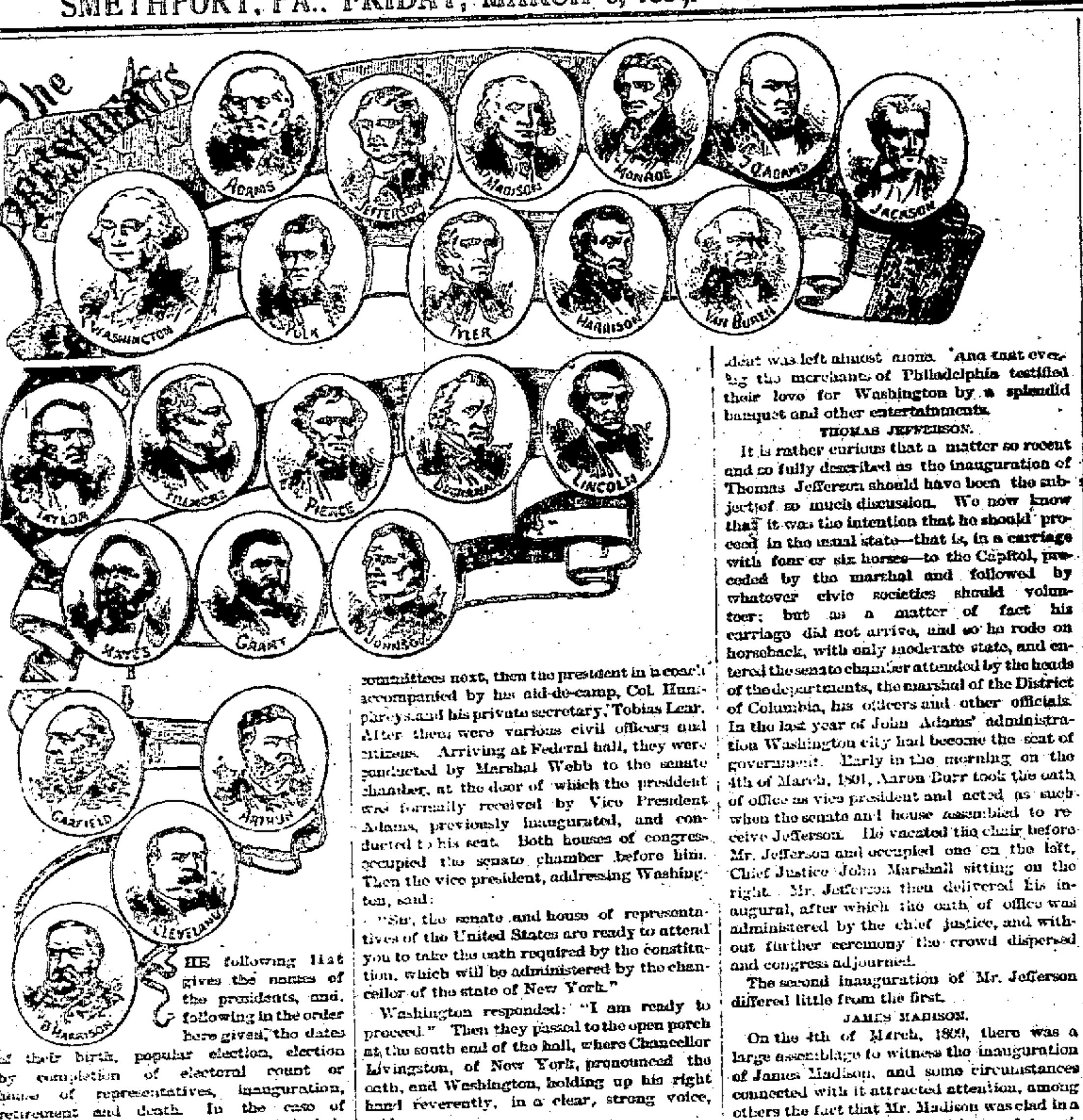

THE following list gives the names of the presidents, and, following in the order here given, the dates of their birth, popular election, election by completion of electoral count or house of representatives, inauguration, retirement and death. In the case of the four vice presidents who succeeded their deceased chiefs, the date of their assuming the office is given, as that of their formal inauguration was of course the same as that of the president.

George Washington—Feb. 22, 1732. No common date in states for popular election. April 6, 1789; April 30, 1789; March 4, 1797; Dec. 14, 1799.

John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; Nov. 8, 1796; Feb. 8, 1797; March 4, 1797; March 4, 1801; July 4, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson—April 2, 1743. No election by popular vote in 1800; elected by house Feb. 17, 1801; March 4, 1801; March 4, 1809; July 4, 1826.

James Madison—March 16, 1751; Nov. 8, 1808; Feb. 8, 1809; March 4, 1809; March 4, 1817; June 28, 1836.

James Monroe—April 28, 1758; Nov. 5, 1816; Feb. 12, 1817; March 4, 1817; March 4, 1825; July 4, 1831.

John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767. No popular election in 1824; elected by house Feb. 19, 1825; March 4, 1825; March 4, 1829; Feb. 23, 1848.

Andrew Jackson—March 15, 1767; Nov. 4, 1828; Feb. 11, 1829; March 4, 1829; March 4, 1837; June 8, 1845.

Martin Van Buren—Dec. 5, 1782; Nov. 8, 1836; Feb. 8, 1837; March 4, 1837; March 4, 1841; July 24, 1862.

William Henry Harrison—Feb. 9, 1773; Nov. 3, 1840; Feb. 10, 1841; March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841. (Death terminated official life.)

John Tyler—March, 1790. Elected, etc., with Harrison; took oath as president April 6, 1841. March 4, 1845; Jan. 17, 1862.

James Knox Polk—Nov. 2, 1795; Nov. 5, 1844; Feb. 12, 1845; March 4, 1845; March 5, 1849; June 15, 1849.

Zachary Taylor—Sept. 24, 1784; Nov. 7, 1848; Feb. 14, 1849; March 5, 1849; died July 9, 1850.

Millard Fillmore—Jan. 7, 1800; elected, etc., with Taylor; succeeded July 9, 1850; March 4, 1853; March 8, 1874.

Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1804; Nov. 2, 1852; Feb. 9, 1853; March 4, 1853; March 4, 1857; Oct. 8, 1869.

James Buchanan—April 23, 1791; Nov. 4, 1856; Feb. 11, 1857; March 4, 1857; March 4, 1861; June 1, 1868.

Abraham Lincoln—Feb. 12, 1809; Nov. 6, 1860; Feb. 13, 1861; March 4, 1861; Nov. 8, 1864; Feb. 8, 1865; March 4, 1865; died April 15, 1865.

Andrew Johnson—Dec. 29, 1808; elected vice president, took oath as president April 15, 1865; March 4, 1869; July 31, 1875.

Ulysses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1822; Nov. 3, 1868; Feb. 10, 1869; March 4, 1869; March 4, 1877; July 23, 1885.

Rutherford Burchard Hayes—Oct. 14, 1822; Nov. 7, 1876; March 2, 1877; March 5, 1877; March 4, 1881, the only living ex-president.

James Abram Garfield—Nov. 19, 1831; Nov. 2, 1880; Feb. 9, 1881; March 4, 1881. Died Sept. 19, 1881.

Chester Allan Arthur—Oct. 5, 1830. Elected with preceding; took oath as president Sept. 20, 1881; March 4, 1885; Nov. 18, 1886.

Grover Cleveland—March 18, 1837; Nov. 4, 1884; Feb. 11, 1885; March 4, 1885; March 4, 1889.

WASHINGTON—JEFFERSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire ratified the Federal constitution, being the ninth state to do so, and on the 2d of July her formal notification of the fact was read in the Confederation congress. By the terms of the constitution the ratification of nine states made it operative; therefore the congress, after long debate, on the 13th of September resolved:

"That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors for the several states which before that date shall have ratified the constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in the respective states to vote for president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of congress the place for commencing proceedings under the constitution."

Only the first part of this was carried out on the dates designated. George Washington received every electoral vote for president, and, as far as can be known, every individual vote in the United States. But there was no such unanimity in the choice for vice president, John Adams receiving little more than a majority of the electoral votes. Owing to the badness of the roads, and not a little to what now seems criminal neglect, the members of the first house did not assemble in sufficient numbers to form a quorum until the 6th of April, 1789, and on that day the votes of the electors were opened and counted. Official information was immediately communicated to Washington and Adams and preparations made for an impressive inauguration. On the 14th of April Charles Thomson, secretary of the late congress, conveyed official notice to Washington, and he set out at once, his journey being a continued triumphal procession.

As they drew near the city of New York it was seen that all the vessels and boats were highly decorated and crowded with spectators, and his progress was accompanied with the music of many bands, the roar of cannon and loud acclamations of the people.

Landing at Murray's wharf he was received by the governor, corporation of the city, clergy, foreign ministers and the military and escorted to his residence. On the 30th of April service was held in all the churches of the city at 9 o'clock in the morning and soon after noon the committees of congress and heads of departments waited upon Washington and a grand procession was formed, the military in advance, the committees next, then the president in a coach accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Col. Humphreys, and his private secretary, Tobias Lear. After them were various civil officers and citizens. Arriving at Federal hall, they were conducted by Marshal Webb to the senate chamber, at the door of which the president was formally received by Vice President Adams, previously inaugurated, and conducted to his seat. Both houses of congress occupied the senate chamber before him. Then the vice president, addressing Washington, said:

"Sir, the senate and house of representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the chancellor of the state of New York."

Washington responded: "I am ready to proceed." Then they passed to the open porch at the south end of the hall, where Chancellor Livingston, of New York, pronounced the oath, and Washington, holding up his right hand reverently, in a clear, strong voice, said:

"I, George Washington, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Then kissing the book which Marshal Webb held up to him, he added, "So help me God." The chancellor then, turning to the people, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Long live George Washington, president of the United States!" A roar of applause went up from the 30,000 or 40,000 people present, which was followed immediately by shouts in all the adjacent sections and the thunder of cannon. Washington bowed to the assembled multitude and returned to the senate chamber, where, both houses and the officials being seated, he delivered his inauguration speech. Then the new president and the members of both houses proceeded to St. Paul's church and joined in the prayers which were offered by Dr. Provost, lately ordained bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in New York and appointed chaplain of the senate.

It is scarcely possible to describe the contrast between this scene and Washington's second inauguration. At the first the young republic exhibited all the display that it could muster. The second was very quiet.

The French revolution and the negotiations with Great Britain, the whisky insurrection then beginning in western Pennsylvania and the ill fortune that had followed the operations against the Indians had roused a furious party spirit in the congress. On the one hand many public persons were vehemently charged with a monarchical bias, and the opposition naturally going to the extreme, fought against every form of state ceremony. Mindful of these signs and the necessity of being complacent even to the prejudices of the people, Washington asked the opinions of his cabinet concerning the forms to be used. Jefferson and Hamilton, who seldom agreed in anything, agreed in advising him that he should take the oath of office privately at his own house, and that a certificate of that fact should be deposited in the state department. Knox and Randolph protested, insisting that the ceremony should be in public, but without any ostentatious display. At the cabinet meeting on the 1st of March it was decided that the oath should be administered by Judge Cushing of the supreme court of the United States in the senate chamber exactly at noon, and "that the president shall go without form, attended by such gentlemen as he shall choose, and return without form, except that he be preceded by the marshal," the responsibility being thus largely thrown upon Washington. He rode from his residence to the congress hall in his private cream colored coach, drawn by six horses, preceded by the marshal, as proposed, and, accompanied by a very large concourse of citizens, entered the senate chamber and, in the presence of both houses of congress, heads of the departments, foreign ministers and as many spectators as could find room, he rose and said:

"Fellow Citizens: I am called upon by the voice of my country to execute the functions of its chief magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arrive, I shall endeavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor and of the confidence which has been reposed in me by the people of the United States of America. Previous to the execution of any official act of the president, the constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about to take in your presence, so that if it shall be found during my administration of the government I have in any instance violated, willingly or knowingly, the injunction thereof, I may, besides incurring constitutional punishment, be subject to the upbraiding of all who are now witnesses of this solemn ceremony."

JOHN ADAMS.

It would seem that the young republic exhausted its taste and capacity for ceremonial display at the first inauguration, for the contrast between that and several succeeding was almost ludicrous. Furthermore, a great deal of the pomp and pageantry of Washington's administration, the gilded coach with coat of arms on the panel, the six white horses, the half court dress and all that sort of thing rapidly disappeared. The country was rapidly growing more democratic.

On the 8th of February, 1797, John Adams, acting as vice president, opened and counted the votes which made him president, announcing that there were for him 71, for Thomas Jefferson 68, for Thomas Pinckney—late minister to Great Britain—59, for Aaron Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, Oliver Ellsworth 11, George Clinton 7, John James Iredell 3, George Washington 2, John King 2, Samuel Johnson 2, and Charles C. Pinckney 1.

On the 4th of March Mr. Jefferson was installed as vice president early in the morning, and took his seat as president of the senate. With them he proceeded to the representatives' hall, attended by the members and a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. In front of the speaker's chair sat Chief Justice Ellsworth and Justices Cushing, Wilson and Iredell. Soon a loud cheering was heard rolling along the street announcing the approach of Washington and the president-elect. As they entered the hall the audience arose and greeted them with enthusiastic cheers. Washington, when they had reached their seats, read a brief valedictory. All the writers of that time described the scene as singularly impressive and affecting. After Washington Mr. Adams arose, took the oath of office, and at once delivered his inaugural. It was noted that when he concluded and Washington left the hall, nearly all the vast audience, and even the members, followed him, and the new president was left almost alone. And that evening the merchants of Philadelphia testified their love for Washington by a splendid banquet and other entertainments.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It is rather curious that a matter so recent and so fully described as the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson should have been the subject of so much discussion. We now know that it was the intention that he should proceed in the usual state—that is, in a carriage with four or six horses—to the Capitol, preceded by the marshal and followed by whatever civic societies should volunteer; but as a matter of fact his carriage did not arrive, and so he rode on horseback, with only moderate state, and entered the senate chamber attended by the heads of the departments, the marshal of the District of Columbia, his officers and other officials. In the last year of John Adams' administration Washington city had become the seat of government. Early in the morning on the 4th of March, 1801, Aaron Burr took the oath of office as vice president and acted as such when the senate and house assembled to receive Jefferson. He vacated the chair before Mr. Jefferson and occupied one on the left, Chief Justice John Marshall sitting on the right. Mr. Jefferson then delivered his inaugural, after which the oath of office was administered by the chief justice, and without further ceremony the crowd dispersed and congress adjourned.

The second inauguration of Mr. Jefferson differed little from the first.

JAMES MADISON.

On the 4th of March, 1809, there was a large assemblage to witness the inauguration of James Madison, and some circumstances connected with it attracted attention, among others the fact that Mr. Madison was clad in a plain suit of black, all of which was of American manufacture. He went through the ceremonies of the day with a solemn dignity. The officers were seated as before, the vice president on his left, the chief justice on his right, Mr. Jefferson accompanying him to the door. The second administration of Mr. Madison began with almost exactly the same ceremonies.

JAMES MONROE.

The inauguration of James Monroe, on the 4th of March, 1817, attracted a very large crowd, especially from Virginia and the border states of the north. The ceremonies were substantially the same as before. As the 4th of March, 1821, fell on Sunday, the second inauguration of Mr. Monroe took place the next day. The hall of the house was packed with members and spectators; the city was crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, and the procession from the White House to the Capitol was very long and imposing.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

On March 4, 1825, John Quincy Adams was inaugurated as the sixth president of the United States, and with deference to what was supposed to be his taste, the marshal of the District of Columbia, the officials and citizens of Washington exerted themselves to make the ceremonial extremely imposing. A very large body of citizens were in attendance, and the reporters of the day did not fail to note that Mr. Adams, like Mr. Madison, was dressed in a plain suit of black, wholly of American manufacture. After delivering his inaugural, he took the oath, receiving the congratulations of a large number of friends, and immediately proceeded to his room and wrote the message sending the names of his cabinet to the senate. And with him ended a great deal of the peculiar old ceremonial connected with the president, as with him ended, strictly speaking, the formative, or, as it is sometimes called, revolutionary period of American history.

JACKSON—LINCOLN.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The administration of Andrew Jackson was an epoch in American history. There never had been in Washington anything like so large a crowd as that which was present at the inauguration of Jackson.

Gen. Jackson delivered his inaugural and took the oath of office at the east front of the Capitol. The procession both to and from the Capitol was the longest ever seen down to that time in Washington. From there the president went to the White House, where all the doors were open and no one was refused admittance. Orange punch by barrels was made, and in serving it pails would be upset, glasses broken and painful confusion caused. The opposition writers declared that tubs of punch were carried from the lower story into the garden to lead off the crowd from the room, and that men with boots heavy with mud stood on the damask satin covered chairs in their eagerness to see the president. At a subsequent levee the scene was still more remarkable. A prominent dairyman had honored the occasion by sending Gen. Jackson an enormous cheese, the largest that could be manufactured and transported; its weight was 1,400 pounds. The cheese was cut up and distributed to the crowd, who struggled for it, dropped it, trod it into the carpets and thereby ruined them. The condition of the White House is described by a writer of the day as that of a republican palace which had just passed through an obstinate and protracted siege and been sacked by the victorious enemy. The events of Jackson's first administration, the furious contest of 1832, the nullification excitement of the next winter and the proceedings of that winter in congress, made the beginning of his second administration as exciting and interesting as the first. Not quite so large a crowd was in attendance and the ceremonies were almost identical with those of 1829.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The inauguration of Martin Van Buren on the 4th of March, 1837, was a comparatively tame affair, but he, like all subsequent presidents, followed the example of Jackson in speaking from the east front of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The political revolution of 1840, which ranks with 1800 and 1832 as the hardest fought contest before the civil war, resulted in the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison, which excited so much enthusiasm among his supporters that the crowd on the 4th of March, 1841, was very large and the procession and ceremonies very imposing. Officially it was like the preceding.

JAMES KNOX POLK.

The inauguration of James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States, on March 4, 1845, was not remarkable in any way. The day was rainy, but the crowd was large.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

On the 5th of March, 1849 (for the 4th fell on Sunday), Zachary Taylor was inaugurated without special incident, except that the civic display and procession was very large and admirably arranged. In the presence of at least 20,000 people he delivered his inaugural and took the oath of office.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

In like manner the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, on the 4th of March, 1853, was without special incident, though the crowd was large and the procession a fine one.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

On Wednesday, March 4, 1857, the president-elect, James Buchanan, was the center of a procession which reached almost from the White House to the capitol. The closing of Mr. Buchanan's administration may be regarded as the closing of one system of administering the government, his successor coming in at the beginning of the civil war, and with him, as was fitting, began what may be called the system of military display at inaugurations.

LINCOLN—HARRISON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is not within the province of this article to set forth the portentous events just preceding the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln; the fierce four sided campaign of 1860; the long winter of anxiety and gloom; the successive retirement of congressmen as seven states seceded; the rumors of intended assassination and the secret night journey of Mr. Lincoln to Washington. Nevertheless, these things must be borne in mind by one who would understand the scenes of that inauguration. Gen. Winfield Scott, then lieutenant general of the United States army, and in command at Washington, was firmly persuaded that a riot was planned for inauguration day, during which an attempt was to be made to assassinate Mr. Lincoln. He therefore organized the militia of the District and disposed of his available force of regulars as seemed to him best calculated to prevent bloodshed.

On the 4th of March, 1861, the retiring president, Buchanan, and Mr. Lincoln rode together to the Capitol, the president driving to Willard's hotel for the president-elect. They rode between double files of a squadron of District of Columbia cavalry. In front of them marched a company of sappers and miners, and behind them came the infantry and riflemen of the district. On the roofs of all the highest houses along Pennsylvania avenue were placed squads of riflemen from the regular army with orders to watch the windows on the opposite side and fire upon them in case any attempt should be made to fire from those windows upon the presidential carriage. A small force of regular cavalry, the only one that could be obtained, was detailed in squads to guard the street crossings on Pennsylvania avenue, each squad retiring by side streets as the presidential carriage passed and taking up its position ahead, so that each street crossing was thoroughly guarded. A battalion of District of Columbia troops stood near the steps of the Capitol, and at the windows and wings specially detailed riflemen were placed. In addition to this, on the brow of the hill, not far from the north end of the Capitol, commanding both the approach and the broad plateau to the east front, was stationed a battery of flying artillery, under the command of Gen. Scott himself.

When the presidential carriage reached the east front, the two occupants passed arm in arm to the senate chamber, already densely packed with officers and civilians, where the ceremony of swearing in the vice president was soon performed. Then the two, surrounded by the justices of the supreme court, the senate committee of arrangements, the outgoing president and the family of the president-elect, the chief justice in his robes, the clerk of the court with a Bible, took their places on the front of the platform at the east portico. Before them were perhaps 30,000 people, all in deep silence and every face serious, many apparently in deep gloom. The construction of the great dome of the Capitol was in progress, and in front of the president-elect stood the bronze statue of Liberty. Just before the ceremonies began a strange historic group was accidentally formed. On one side was Senator Douglas, late Mr. Lincoln's chief rival for the presidency, holding Mr. Lincoln's hat. On the other side stood Chief Justice Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision, and close to the latter President Buchanan. To the front and center stood Abraham Lincoln, president-elect, thus grouping together the principal characters in the most momentous era of American history. When the loud and prolonged cheering had subsided, Senator Baker briefly introduced Mr. Lincoln, and stepping forward the president-elect, in a firm, clear voice, every word being heard by every one of the audience, read that remarkable inaugural. When he pronounced the closing words, "I am loth to close—we are not enemies, but friends—we must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection," etc., the people broke into a loud and prolonged cheer. Chief Justice Taney arose and took up his Bible, and Mr. Lincoln, pronounced this oath:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

As the last word died away the battery, commanded by Gen. Scott, thundered its salute, Mr. Buchanan and President Lincoln returned to their carriage and the military escorted them to the White House.

Four years later there was a crowd beyond all previous experience of Washington, and a military display composed only of soldiers who happened to be there at the time; but even the temporary surplus of the army at that time was greater than the whole regular army before the war. The second inaugural address of President Lincoln was not so closely scanned as his first, for the policy of the administration was already determined. It was far more poetic and even more pathetic than the first. Many sentences are now familiar as household words, and the closing paragraph has become an American classic, as follows:

"With malice toward none and charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

The national salute was then fired and Mr. Lincoln, in a barouche with Senator Foster, of the committee of arrangements, was escorted by the military to the White House. On this occasion and the next Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office.

U. S. GRANT.

The inauguration of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on the 4th of March, 1869, aroused a great display of popular enthusiasm in which all parties joined; but, contrary to the etiquette of the occasion, the incoming president was not escorted to the Capitol by his predecessor, Andrew Johnson, this being the third time that this occurred in the history of the government, as that of 1829 was the second. The crowd in Washington surpassed all previously known, except that at the military review in May, 1865. A little before 11 o'clock Gen. Grant issued from his headquarters and seated himself in the barouche beside Gen. Rawlins, his chief of staff and friend. In the carriages following were the vice president elect, the reception committee of the senators and the president elect's military staff. Brevet Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb, the grand marshal, and his aid preceded and an immense military contingent divided into eight divisions followed. Despite the rain, the entire space before the east front of the Capitol was filled with people. On the platform were the usual officials.

After the formal ceremonies in the senate and the swearing in of the vice president, the officials and president-elect proceeded to the platform at the east front. The long procession extended almost entirely around the Capitol and far up the adjacent street, there not being room enough to approach the east front. Gen. Grant then took the oath of office and read his inaugural, but in so low a voice that it was only heard by those nearest to him, and frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers from the crowd.

It was unanimously agreed by the military authorities, officials and political friends of Gen. Grant, that his second inauguration, March 4, 1873, should be even more impressive than the first—far more impressive than that of any preceding president, but the day was singularly unpropitious and the suffering was simply intense. The attendance of military, both regular and volunteer, was very large; and Pennsylvania avenue was packed on both sides, as before, with an immense crowd. All the proceedings were directed by the signal corps officers, who were stationed on all the commanding buildings, even upon the Capitol. But from dawn till dark the wind blew from the northwest with a violence amounting to a gale. The cadets from West Point and from the naval academy at Annapolis were specially commiserated, as they had not prepared for such extreme weather. Their suffering was very great, and including them, the rest of the military and the spectators, it is estimated that many scores of deaths were caused by exposure on that day. The ceremonies were almost identical with those of four years before. The oath of office was administered by the new chief justice, Morrison R. Waite.

R. B. HAYES.

The next inauguration took place under peculiar and very embarrassing circumstances. It was not even known until the 2d of March who would be the principal figure, as the proceedings in the electoral commission and in congress were concluded on that day. As the 4th of March fell upon a Sunday, the public ceremonies took place upon the 5th. They were marked, except in the military display, by a severe simplicity according to plainness. The foreign diplomatic corps alone appeared in uniforms and decorations. Except for a few soldiers' uniforms, there was not a badge or decoration about any of the Americans taking part. The crowd was not so large as at the first inauguration of President Grant. He and Senator Morrill, chairman of the senate committee of arrangements, rode in the carriage with the president-elect, and after the officers, as before. Before the president's carriage were the Washington light guards and a battery of light artillery; behind them regulars, militia and volunteers as before. At least 20,000 people were in front of the Capitol. Vice President Wheeler was sworn in in the senate, as before. The officials, their ladies and ladies of the diplomatic corps, supreme court judges, foreign ministers and others were seated on the platform, east front. Gen. Grant, arm in arm with President-elect Hayes, preceded by the clerk of the supreme court, with a Bible, advanced to the front amid hearty cheering. President Hayes delivered his inaugural address and pronounced the oath of office after Chief Waite.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The day of President James A. Garfield's inauguration, March 4, 1881, was inclement. Rain in the morning, sleet and snow as the day advanced and mud everywhere and all day cast a gloom over the people. But the pageant was not wholly spoiled and the crowd was large. The procession moved at half past 10, Gen. W. T. Sherman, with a brilliant staff, leading the way. After him came the military under Gen. Ayres, then the incoming and outgoing presidents in a four horse barouche, with gorgeously uniformed cavalry before and behind, and after them the usual array of militia and civic societies. The usual civilians and officials occupied the platform at the east front of the Capitol. The inaugural address was read with remarkable force and effect and excited much emotion among the people. The inaugural ball was held in the National museum, one of the handsomest buildings in the country, designed in the form of a Greek cross, and was the first ball of the kind to attract universal attention. Five thousand holders of tickets were admitted. President Garfield, in full evening costume, received with dignity, supported by Messrs. Evarts, Schurz, Maynard, Breckinridge, Hazen, Chief Justice Waite and others. The brilliancy of dress displayed attracted universal attention.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The inauguration of Grover Cleveland surpassed all previous ones. For a week before March 4 the two Washington depots were crowded with people night and day.

It is estimated that 250,000 persons from other places were present. How to accommodate them had been one of the problems for the inauguration committee, who appointed several hundred men to make a canvass of the householders who had rooms to spare and would be willing to receive one or more of the tourists.

In spite of the precautions all the available space was occupied two days before the inauguration, and the thousands who arrived on the 2d and 3d of March were left to shift for themselves. How they shifted is still matter of amusement to the Washingtonians. They slept in hallways and cellars and in the public parks.

The morning of the inauguration was warm, fragrant and spring like. The streets were thronged as early as 6 o'clock, and soon was heard the tramp of regiments marching to the place of formation. By 10 o'clock there were three hundred thousand people lining Pennsylvania avenue. At half past 11 a great shout, that swelled into a deafening roar from one end of the avenue to the other, announced that the procession had started. Pennsylvania avenue is the widest thoroughfare in the world. It is paved with asphalt (as are all the streets of Washington) and is unequaled for a procession. Down this avenue swept the noblest procession seen in the capital since the grand review of the army in 1865.

The procession is led by a regiment of United States regulars, followed by the celebrated United States Marine band of one hundred pieces, whose grand martial music drowns all other sounds. Then follows the carriage in which sit President Arthur, President-elect Cleveland and Vice President-elect Hendricks. After the presidential carriage has passed come the troops, in every kind of uniform. This procession is six hours passing a given point, but the enthusiasm does not diminish.

Meanwhile the presidential party has reached the platform at the eastern end of the Capitol. The platform is 100 feet wide, the largest ever built for the purpose. In front of the Capitol, banked in a solid mass, stood 250,000 people.

The president delivered his inaugural address in a clear, resonant voice, from memory, making only an occasional reference to the notes in his hand, and then Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office. Cleveland said: "I swear," then paused and kissed the Bible—a small, leather bound, well worn volume, which had been given to him by his mother when he was a boy.

At the Washington monument was given that evening the greatest display of fireworks ever made in America.

Then the crowd makes a rush for the great pension office building, where the inauguration ball is to be held. One hundred thousand people surround the building and watch the fortunate ten thousand who are able to enter.

The ball room is the largest ever used for a presidential fete. There is a waxed floor 316 feet long and 116 feet wide. The rooms are fragrant with flowers; many chandeliers, with brilliant pendants, shed their rays upon the heads of those below, and the walls are covered with silken flags of all nations.

Ten thousand have arrived at 11 o'clock. The women, in their rich evening dresses and costly diamonds, the diplomats in their court uniforms and decorations, the resplendent army and navy officers, and the civilians in conventional black, constitute a scene that is not likely to be forgotten by any of those who witnessed it.

At 11 o'clock the president arrives. He holds a levee, but gets away soon. After 12, the crowd dances until the small hours.

A week later Washington resumes its usual appearance.

THE aggregate amount of medicines and extracts manufactured and sold by G. T. Dennis, of Eldred, Pa., during 1888 was $7,000, showing the verdict of the people of their superior value.

D. C. YOUNG has just received from Jamestown, Knitting Mills, a new lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Leggins.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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H. ROOKES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., March 8, 1889.

THE Republican party again controls every branch of the National government. That it will remain in control many years to come there can be but little doubt.

WE occupy very much of our space to-day with the proceedings attending the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, including the inaugural address of President Harrison. They will prove of much interest. On our first page will be found brief sketches of the inaugural ceremonies of all the presidents from Washington to Benj Harrison, which will be found very interesting reading.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, has disgraced himself so often in the Senate, and thereby disgraced that body that it would not be worth while to refer to his drunken performance on Saturday last, had he not been jerked out of his seat by the Sergeant at Arms, and placed under arrest. There is considerable satisfaction in knowing that his term came to an end on Monday of this week.

IT seems extraordinary that on every occasion when mail matter is of unusual interest and badly wanted in this town it is from one to three days late. Two very interesting letters from Washington and Harrisburg, which were mailed in those cities on the 4th instant, and which should have reached here not later than Tuesday evening, came to hand on Wednesday evening, too late for us to make use of them this week. This is not an unusual occurrence on occasions of great interest and why should they ever happen?

INAUGURATION day was one of the most disagreeable ever known in Washington. It rained almost incessantly from morning until night. It was so cold and disagreeable a storm that a large number of clubs which were expected to join the inaugural procession refused to turn out. The National Guard of this State, however, was out in full force, and as usual "took the cake" for making the finest display of any body of troops in line. The old hero, Gov Beaver, led the parade through the pelting storm without flinching, although several of his staff backed out.

THE consolation which some few Democrats still take in making a martyr character out of Samuel J Tilden is entirely harmless. Samuel J Tilden was a miserable old fraud who tried to beg, buy or steal the Presidency, and was not very particular which way it came to him so that he got it. When it was finally settled that he was to remain in private life his band of political kleptomaniacs, who had hoped to steal the Presidency for him, set up the howl that the title of Mr Hayes was forever clouded. As a matter of purely judicial judgment, the title of President Hayes was clearer than that of any of the illustrious men who have occupied the White House, because it had been legally determined by the highest tribunal. Mr Tilden was a martyr to the belief that money is the greatest and most potent factor in politics and he fell a victim to the intelligence and penetration of the American people before whom he attempted to pose as a purist and reformer.—*New York Graphic.*

THE London *Times*, the great "Thunderer," is in disgrace. It endeavored to convict Parnell, the grand Irish leader, and the Irish patriots, Egan, Healy, Dillon and O'Brien with complicity in the assassination of Burke and Cavendish in Phoenix Park, and other infamous crimes. Letters furnished that paper by a scoundrel named Richard Pigott, was the basis for its attacks upon the Irish patriots. The case, which has been before a Judicial tribunal for months, came to a sudden termination a few days ago, by Pigott confessing that the letters were forgeries. He fled to Madrid, was detected, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. As the New York *Press* says, "It is impossible to pity the *Times*. A great newspaper, it condescended to hire a wretch whose calling in life was the sale of obscene literature, to furnish it with letters which were unworthy even of momentary belief and which bore internal evidence of forgery. The scoundrel has confessed and absconded. The plot has fallen to pieces. The *Times* is disgraced. Mr Parnell is vindicated."

THE new rule of the Pennsylvania railroad stopping all freight trains save those loaded with perishable goods, from 10 o'clock Saturday evening till 7 o'clock Sunday evening will make a change in railroading such as has not been seen for years. Like many other reforms, it was regarded as literally impossible until it was tried. Men thought that such a proceeding would cause blockades and that the freight business would be paralyzed every week. It was feared, in fact, that there would be serious loss all around, save to the brakemen who would get a rest—and of course, they were of no particular consequence. Now that the plan has been tried, it is found that railroad business can be stopped every seven days with as much facility as in any other line of industry. Setting aside the religious phase of the matter, it is a well known principle of natural science that humanity must have a weekly rest if it is to give the best that is in it. Seven days a week of work means poor work, whether it is on a railroad or in a store, workshop or office. Provided the business can be carried on at all, with a rest on Sunday, it is more profitable to both employers and employed than to keep on steadily from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

CONSUL AT BERLIN OR VIENNA.

There is probably no man in this country who is better informed as to the strength of the Swede vote, and as to the fact that that vote is almost unanimously republican, than President Harrison. He knows the importance of recognizing that large element of the Republican party in the official appointments he will be called upon to make, therefore it would be next to impertinence to even suggest any course for him to pursue in that direction.

But it certainly could not be considered out of place to recommend the appointment of leading men of that nationality to positions they are competent to fill, and we take pleasure in seconding the suggestion of Dr J Fred Haller for the position of consul at Berlin or Vienna. The appointment would be one of eminent fitness and would be strongly approved by the Swede element of our population throughout the length and breadth of the land. Dr Haller is now a resident of Providence, R. I., but until the spring of last year he was the editor of a Swede paper of great influence in Jamestown, N Y. He has always been an ardent Republican, and has done most effective work on the stump in all campaigns of years past. He is a man of learning and culture and would grace any position no matter how important, the President might confer upon him.

SENATOR TOM COOPER, late chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, is booked for Collector of Customs in Philadelphia. The appointment of Col Cooper to that position would give general satisfaction to the Republicans of the State.

THE W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

This column is conducted by the Womans Christian Temperance Union of McKean Co.

DEPARTMENT OF WHITE CROSS AND WHITE SHIELD 1889

The great and growing work of the National W C T U is but a faint echo of the protest that gathers form and force each day throughout all Christendom against the bitter cruelty that enthrones physical force as the arbiter of life's most mystical and most sacred relationship, makes motherhood a pauper and in the name of manhood's need enacts contagious diseases, provides degraded women as a necessity of soldiers' camps, and permits brutes in the form of man to grow rich on the infamies of white slave life in lumber camps. Its voice is lifted for the voiceless ones who groan in the prison houses of lust in every city of civilization and in every nation under the sun. The protection of women and children from the insatiable appetites of brutal men is its perpetual plea and purpose. Unnatural and unspeakable crimes against the physically weaker sex make the daily paper read like a modern edition of "Fox's Martyrs." A madness not excelled, if indeed, equaled in the worse days of Rome seems to possess the inflamed natures of men let loose from the two hundred and fifty thousand saloons of the nation, upon the weak and unarmed women whose bewildering danger it is to have attracted the savage glances of these men, or to be bound to them by the sacred tie of wife or mother in a bondage worse than that which lashes the living to the dead.

To help defend, against murder and the abominations besides which murder becomes release, the helpless home of the Republic, the National W C T U has placed its president at the head of this social purity work, associated with her Mrs. Dr. J H Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., whose specialty it is to arrange for meetings of mothers to consider their relation and duty in this transition time, Mrs. C H Harris (Hope Ledyard), superintendent of mothers' meetings, co operates with Mrs. Kellogg who has arranged a course of readings for mothers with brief treatises under each head. Dr Kate C Bushnell, evangelist, who constantly travels and holds meetings for the instruction of the people, and whose remarkable study of the lumber camp atrocities is by far the ablest and most helpful ever made, Mrs Lydia J Clark, of Northfield, Minn., who seeks to awaken public sentiment to the need of homes (to be provided by the state) for moral incapables, whose deformity is not so much of the intellect as of the conscience and who are unsafe if left to run at large. Mrs S M I Henry, Evanston, Ill., who has especial charge of the White Cross work, and Mrs. Ada M Bittenbender of Washington, D C legal adviser, who endeavors, through state superintendents of legal work and the National Congress to secure laws for the better protection of woman.

Among these are laws raising the age of protection, imposing heavier penalties for crimes against women and children, giving the mother the equal custody of her children, making property and marriage laws more just as between husband and wife and finally seeking an amendment to the National Constitution which ratified by the states shall outlaw the liquor traffic from ocean to ocean, and another amendment by which women shall be clothed with the power of the ballot for the protection of their homes. In its larger interpretation the Franchise Department of the National W. C. T. U., with Rev Anna Shaw (Evanston, Ill.) and Mrs Zerelda Wallace (Cataract, Ind.) as its chiefs, is closely associated with the department of Social Purity work. Indeed there is not one among the forty departments of the W C T U that does not close in like the fingers of a hand upon that core and center of the world's manifold curse, the social evil.

The W T P A, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, is constantly sending out literature under the auspices of this department, and keeps a choice assortment of White Cross leaflets, pledges, etc, suited to the use of parents, pastors, teachers, and philanthropists. (Send postal card for monthly Bulletin of Publications issued by this house.)

Industrial Homes for Women, Protective Agencies to stand by them in their efforts to secure such rights as they have in law, Houses of Hope and Help, Lodging Houses and Reading Rooms for women, police matrons in all large towns and cities, all of these are methods that the W C T. U is carrying out with steadfast earnestness from one end of the nation to the other. Each state has its social purity superintendent and nearly every local union. The department is well organized and hard at work we have but to walk by the same rule, mind the same thing in this new year.

Dr Bushnell's White Shield Manual will soon be issued from our publishing house with its accompanying pledge, as a sequel to the National Superintendent's White Cross Manual. "A Letter to Girls" and another to boys is in course of preparation. These can be specially commended to teachers, as, indeed, can all our Social Purity publications. It is hoped that this cause will be presented carefully and wisely to all bodies of christian, educational, and philanthropic workers in every part of the land. This will best be done under the auspices of the State or local superintendent of the department, in person or by letter; or often, better still, by some delegate who has a right to the floor and will present and support a suitable resolution of sympathy and co-operation. Mrs. Henry's White Cross work contemplates a direct appeal to the chivalry of men, that they shall join this holy crusade by a personal pledge of purity and helpfulness, that boys shall early learn the sacred meaning of the White Cross and that the generous knights of this newest and most noble chivalry shall lead humanity's sweet and solemn song,

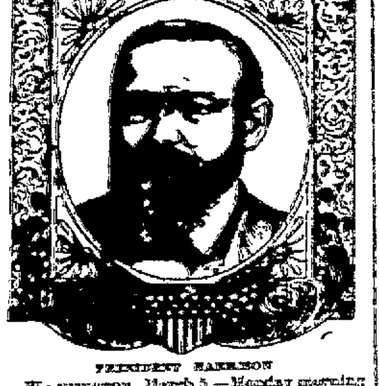
"In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory on His bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy,
Let us live to make men free,
While God is marching on."

FRANCES E. WILLARD Supt.
Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1889.
(Local papers please copy.)

INAUGURATION DAY.

HARRISON AND MORTON ASSUME THEIR NEW DUTIES.

The Ceremonies Take Place in a Drizzling Rain—An Enormous Crowd Participates—Great Enthusiasm Along the Line—The President's Address—No Special Policy for Any Section.



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Monday morning dawned cold and damp in the capital city. The rain, which commenced falling Saturday, continued steadily until about daylight yesterday morning when there was an intermission until about 9 o'clock. Then it started again—cold and drizzling and continued throughout the inaugural ceremonies.

The crowd was enormous. It is estimated that 200,000 people turned out to participate in the day's exercises and for two days a goodly number of them have been spending their nights in attempts at sleep on benches, billiard tables, floors, etc. all the beds in the hotels having been engaged for several days.

At 10 o'clock the Harrison party left the Arlington hotel for Willard's, where they arrived about ten minutes later. Mr Morton's party reached the Arlington soon afterward. The president and vice president-elect alighted and the others proceeded to the executive mansion. Mr Harrison and Mr Morton were escorted to the blue room where they were soon joined by President Cleveland and his cabinet.

At 11 o'clock the president's carriage drew up at the entrance and the party within walked out of the hotel in the following order: President Cleveland with Senator Cockrell, President-elect Harrison with Senator Hoar, Vice President-elect Morton with Senator Cullom, followed by the members of President Cleveland's cabinet. President Cleveland was the first to enter the carriage, and was followed by Gen Harrison and Senators Hoar and Cockrell in the order named. Vice-President Morton and three members of the cabinet entered the other carriage, and the march to the capitol was begun.

The carriages were greeted with rousing cheers at every step along the route.

The doors of the senate chamber were thrown open at 11 o'clock and the galleries were soon full. The regular business of the senate proceeded until 12 o'clock when the president was announced. He entered the main door followed by his cabinet. A moment later the president-elect was announced. Both the president and president-elect were greeted with applause.

They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer and Vice President-elect Morton who arrived at noon was escorted to a place beside them. Every one in the chamber remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr Morton the oath of office. At the conclusion of Mr Ingalls speech Mr Morton assumed the presidency of the senate and called the senate of the fifty first congress in special session to order.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain Butler and Vice President Morton then addressed the senate. At the conclusion of that speech the new senators were sworn in. The message of the president convening the senate in extra session was then read and the senate having completed its organization the ceremonial of inaugurating the president was begun.

Gen. Harrison had decided to take the oath of office in the open air rain or shine, and the senate proceeded to the outside platform, where the president-elect arrived at 12:45. The oath of office was immediately administered by Chief Justice Fuller and the president delivered his inaugural address. It was as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth and station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken; yours unspoken but not the less real and solemn. The people of every state have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

A Centennial Occasion.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York where congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the Adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century. I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country, as it steps over the threshold into the second century of organized existence under the constitution and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1790. The centre of population when our national capital was located was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward; yet, in 1880, it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were.

The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience.

"More Perfect Union."

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the ship-master and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor.

Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of exercise in war was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence, by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now, that its benefits enured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the states.

The Slavery System

But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky; men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and content. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities?

The Protective Tariff

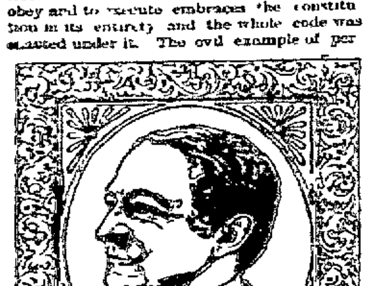
I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest.

Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own?

I do not doubt that if these men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their convictions, they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration but in preserving for their local communities, the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

One Policy for the Whole Country.

I have altogether rejected the suggestions of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution all the laws enacted by congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code was enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.



VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal obligations and duties they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitation of their rights, or of violent interference with their operations.

The community that by concert, open or secret among its citizens, denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad centre, both ways. It demoralizes those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions.

Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than a selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct and where the courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Naturalization Laws.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of the persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great, and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

Our Foreign Policy.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace but never obtruding our advice, and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for the peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them that a shorter waterway between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

We shall, in the future as in the past use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment.

We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect therefore that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may reasonably be expected willingly to forego. It must not be assumed however that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries, and in many of the ports of the sea demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights.

The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having once fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy.

The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

Appointing Public Officers.

The duty devolved by law upon the president to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by acts of congress has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The president must rely upon the representations of others and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments, shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

The Civil Service.

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office. But it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not therefore be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not however I am sure be able to put our civil service upon a non partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil service list increases removals from office will diminish.

Surplus in the Treasury

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible I am sure to effect the necessary reduction of our revenues, without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

American Vessels Needed

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication and until these are provided the development of our trade with states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasion as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifices.

Admission of Territories.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic and the acquisition of these new states will add strength to the nation.

It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

Electoral Reform.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform.

The national congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case, over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly however in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution, that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made for it. No power vested in congress, or in the executive, to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local and the insistence of electors residing in other districts, that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If, in any of the states the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship?

Fraternity and Justice.

The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance. Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our partisan contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their glory by promoting fraternity and justice.

A party success that is achieved by unfair methods, or by practices that partake of revolution, is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint.

We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitration of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent; so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestions to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem, and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation.

But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people.

A Hopeful Outlook.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body.

The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure of the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the states.

Each state will bring its generous contribution to the aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvest from the fields the cattle from the hills, and the ores from the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

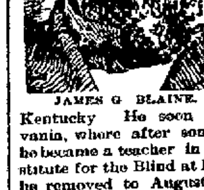
At the conclusion of his address President Harrison turned and kissed Mrs. Harrison. The president was then escorted to the building by Senator Hoar. The crowd on the platform which had stood through all the address impeded his passage and it was with difficulty that the way was cleared. As he passed along occasionally some one attempted to grasp his hand and such comments as "Good for you, general, we are with you," etc., were heard on all side.

The inaugural ball took place in the evening. It was the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in this country. The decorations of the pension building were superb and the ball passed off without mishap.

THE NEW CABINET

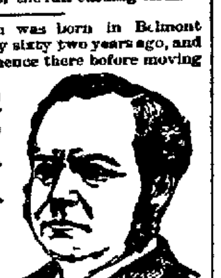
WASHINGTON, March 5.—The names of the gentlemen who will compose the Cabinet of the President will be found below. Gen. Tracy was selected as the New York member at the last moment, the President not being able to bring about a satisfactory arrangement between the friends of Miller and Platt. The Cabinet was promptly confirmed by the Senate to-day.

Secretary of State—James G Blaine.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom
Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor
Secretary of the Navy—Gen. B F Tracy
Secretary of the Interior—Gen. J W Noble.
Attorney General—W H. H. Miller
Postmaster General—John Wanamaker
Secretary of Agriculture—J M Rusk.



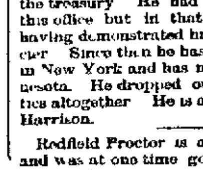
JAMES G. BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own house, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, Ohio and at the age of 13 he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., where he has since made his home. In 1856 he was delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member for four years, serving the last two as speaker. In 1862 he was elected to congress where he served for eighteen years. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876 and 1880. He was secretary of state under President Garfield. Immediately after the convention of 1876 on the resignation of Mr Morrill to accept the secretaryship of the treasury Mr Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and in the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term.



WILLIAM WINDOM.

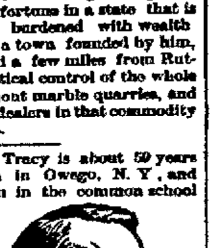
William Windom was born in Belmont county Ohio, nearly sixty two years ago, and gained some prominence there before moving to Minnesota in 1855. He served in the house as a representative during the Thirty-sixth congress and successively in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty ninth and Fortieth and was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the senate and subsequently elected to a full term. When Garfield became president he was made secretary of the treasury. He had but a short term of this office but in that time is regarded as having demonstrated his capacity as a financier. Since then he has been practicing law in New York and has not been much in Minnesota. He dropped out of Minnesota politics altogether. He is a close friend of Gen. Harrison.



EX-GOV PROCTOR.

Redfield Proctor is a native of Vermont, and was at one time governor of the state. Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new president of the Green Mountain state in the cabinet councils are, first, the eminence of ex Governor Proctor in his party, it being stated that he virtually controls the party in his own state, and, second, the fact that he, as the chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Chicago convention, last year, was head of the only delegation in the whole body which voted solidly for Harrison first, last and all the time.

Ex-Governor Proctor has all his life been engaged in "trade," being in every sense a self made man, who has managed to get together a respectable fortune in a state that is not noted for being burdened with wealth. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him, and which is situated a few miles from Rutland. He is in practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries, and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States.



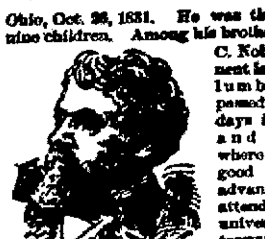
BENJAMIN F TRACY.

Gen. Benjamin F Tracy is about 59 years old. He was born in Owego, N. Y., and secured his education in the common school of his native town. After leaving the Owego academy he entered the law office of Nathaniel W Davis, where he remained engaged in the study of law until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar and soon made a mark in his profession. In 1853 he became the Republican candidate for district attorney for Tioga county, and though it was a Democratic stronghold he was elected. Two years later he was again elected to the same office.

He was elected to the assembly in 1861 and a year later he recruited the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiments and received his commission as colonel of the former regiment from Governor Morgan. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, Col. Tracy led in the thick of the fight. He was carried from the field exhausted, but refused to go to a hospital, but led his command through the three days' fight at Spotsylvania, when, being completely broken down, he was forced to turn over his command to his junior officer. He subsequently was tendered and accepted the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States colored troops.

After the war Gen. Tracy settled in New York and resumed his practice of the law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Beecher trial. In 1866 Gen. Tracy was made United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, which position he held until 1873, when he was forced to resign because of the growth of his private practice.

In 1881 he was appointed judge of the court of appeals and served one year.

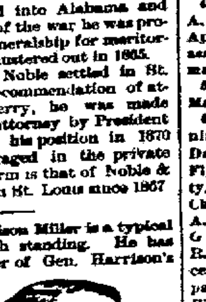


JOHN W NOBLE.

John Wilcot Noble was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1831. He was the eighth of nine children. Among his brothers is Henry C. Noble, a prominent lawyer of Columbus, O. He passed his early days in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended Miami university and afterwards Yale college graduating from that institution in 1855. Upon his graduation he studied law, first in the office of his brother and in that of Henry Stanberry, subsequently distinguished as attorney general of the United States under President Johnson. Mr Noble settled first in St. Louis in 1855. Not meeting with the success in the practice of law that he had expected, he removed the following year to Keokuk, Iowa, where he became prominent at the bar.

At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa cavalry. This regiment was actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the war, and distinguished itself in many battles. Mr Noble steadily rose in it until he became colonel. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier generalship for meritorious service. He was mustered out in 1865.

After the war Gen. Noble settled in St. Louis, where, on the recommendation of attorney general Stanberry, he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his position in 1870 and has since been engaged in the private practice of law. His firm is that of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis since 1867.

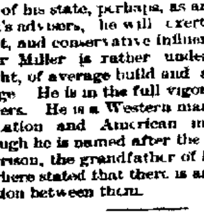


W. H. H. MILLER.

William Henry Harrison Miller is a typical Indiana lawyer of high standing. He has been a valuable member of Gen. Harrison's law firm in Indianapolis for about ten years, having left a practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., to join it. He is a man on whom the incoming president has been accustomed to rely, and it is thought he will be the new attorney general.

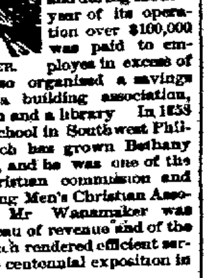
Mr Miller has never held a prominent public office, and will enter upon an entirely new experience in Washington but he is a worker and will soon become master of the work before him. Though he is as little known outside of his state, perhaps, as any of the president's advisers, he will exert a strong, if quiet, and conservative influence.

Mr Miller is rather under the medium height, of average build and about 50 years of age. He is in the full vigor of his mental powers. He is a Western man by birth and education and American in every fibre. Though he is named after the first President Harrison, the grandfather of his chief, it is nowhere stated that there is any family connection between them.



JOHN WANAMAKER.

John Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and early engaged in business. In 1861 he established a clothing house, to which he afterward added other branches of business, and he now has one of the largest retail stores in the United States. In 1887 Mr Wanamaker adopted the system of co-operation in his store, and during the first year of its operation over $100,000 was paid to employes in excess of salaries. He has also organized a savings bank for employes, a building association, classes for instruction and a library. In 1858 he began a Sunday school in Southwest Philadelphia, out of which has grown Bethany Presbyterian church, and he was one of the founders of the Christian commission and president of the Young Men's Christian Association in 1870-83. Mr Wanamaker was chairman of the bureau of revenue and of the press committee, which rendered efficient service in the aid of the centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.



JERE RUSK.

Jeremiah Rusk was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830 and removed to Wisconsin and settled in Vernon, formerly Bad Axe, in 1853. He held several county offices, was a member of the assembly in 1862, was commissioned major of the Twenty fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in July 1862 and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. He served with Gen Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkahatchie. In 1866 he was elected for a term of two years as comptroller of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1868. He represented the Sixth congressional district, in the Forty second congress and the Seventh district in the Forty third and the Forty fourth congresses. For several years he was a member of the congressional Republican committee, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1880. He was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate as minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined. He was also tendered by President Garfield the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing and the mission to Denmark, both of which he declined. He was elected governor in 1881 and was re-elected in 1884, and was again re-elected in 1886 as a compliment for his staunch maintenance of the law and order during the period of May, 1885.

ATTENTION!

Having taken the agency for the Celebrated

IVERS & POND PIANO,

of Boston, and the

STORY and CLARK ORGAN,

of Chicago, (Instruments equaled by few, and excelled by no other makes, except in prices.) I will sell them on time and

EASY PAYMENTS,

by the month, or quarter, to suit customers.
They are warranted for five years, and if after a trial of from three to six months, they fall below the recommend, will be removed at the Companys expense, and

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MRS. M. E. RICHMOND,

Smethport, Pa

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the estate of E. V. Chadwick, late of Larrabee, Eldred township, McKean County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to
BURG CHADWICK.
Smethport, Pa., Feb'y 21st, 1889.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, March 1st, 1889, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Monday the 25th day of March, A. D., 1889, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Pa., March 5th, 1889, and in the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST.

For Fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1889.

1 Sam Stofer for use of Ross Boyle, vs. W H Dennis and Mrs. W. H. Dennis. No. 17, December term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit. Labor claim.

2. Joseph M Tait and Philo Ackley vs. C. H Colwell, E. E. Hoyt and A C Taylor, William Porter, Austin Merrick, J S Jennings and John Shearley. No. 30, February term, 1879. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

3. W. L. Christian vs. E. F. Willets and Amelia Willets, wife of E. F. Willets, in right of said wife George Phillips and Isaac Willets, No 375, May Term, 1882. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty. Disclaimers of E. F. Willets and George Phillips filed.

4 The township of Foster vs. A. P. Sprague, A. J Bishop. No. 38, February term, 1884, Appeal from Auditors' Report. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave to give special matter, &c.

5. C L. Bellows vs. J. J. Newman, No 312, May term, 1884. Trespass. Plea—Not guilty.

6. A. Wyckoff, vs. Jonas Artley, E. F Benninghoff, J. H Butler, C. A. Cornen, D Cornen, Daniel Carrigan, Lewis A Fisher, Joseph Flynn, J. H. Flynn, C. H. Foster, M. A Haggerty, I. Kamachen, J. M. Holden, B. A Knight, Charles Knox, G. A. Lackey, J C Lineman, A. E. Lineman, H. G. Mitchell, J. K Mitchell, G. W. Mitchell, R. D Newman, M. E. Nolting, R. J O Hern, Benjamin Paradise, O T Spencer, E. B. Sherman and J. C. Brenneman late partners doing business as the Kendall Water Works. No. 247 October term, 1884. Assumpsit. Plea—Defendants served, pleads non assumpsit, payment with leave to give special matter in evidence. Statute of Limitation set off &c.

7 C. L Clark for use of L. L. Lohman vs. R. T Lane. No 223, February term, 1885. Debt. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off and payment with leave to give special matter in evidence &c.

8. D C Oyster, Alfred Short, W. H. Horton, E. F. Cartwright, partners doing business as The Ridgway Lumber Company, Limited vs. A. F Bannon and D. D. Coleman. No. 261, October term, 1885. Trespass vie et armis de bonis asportatis. Plea—Not guilty.

9 Arnold & Dolley, use M. A. Lillibridge vs. Daniel Crowley. No 536, October term, 1885. Sci Fa. to Revive Judgment. Plea—Payment.

10 Geo W Farnham vs. Geo. E. Beaumont. No 6, December term, 1886, Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

11 W N Hanna vs. N B. Battelle, Grant Battelle, C A Battelle and Joseph M. Tait, co-partners as N B Battelle & Co. No. 26, December term, 1886. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

12. Alfred Short vs. F E. Wood. No. 25, February term 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, etc.

13. Morris Herron and Amelia Herron his wife, in right of said Amelia Herron, vs. L. M. Brock, defendant, Peter Palias and M. Herron, garnishees. No 27, May term, 1887. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit and payment, and plea at length.

14. Henry Stephens vs. Pauline Reible. No 195, May term, 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, set off obseque hoc infra sex annos.

15. J. W McFarland vs J W McCrea, Thos E. McCrea and James Eaton, doing business as McCrea Brothers & Eaton. No. 214, October term, 1887. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

16. Harvey Spaulding vs. David W White. No 18, December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

17 Ed. Kahn, Manager, vs. J. L. Andrews. No. 243, December term, 1887. Appeal. Plea—Nil Debit.

18. I. T Beecher, vs T. N. Barnsdall and The Kendall Refining Co. No 229, February term 1888. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

19 Frank Andrews vs John C Hamlin and George W Williams, Executors of Henry Hamlin, deceased. No. 20, May term, 1888. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, payment with leave, &c.

20. Hector Morrison vs. Geo McLeod and John McLeod, doing business as McLeod Brothers No. 198, May term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

21 William Blew vs Ridgway Lumber Company, Limited. No. 234, May term, 1888. Assumpsit. Plea—Non-assumpsit, set off, payment, &c.

22. Henry L. McCoy vs. Stephen G Curtis, Reuben G. Curtis and M. Rosalind Curtis. No 341, May term, 1888. Ejectment. Plea—Not guilty.

23. Mrs. S. M Crull vs. Thomas Osborne, Constable. No. 13, December term, 1888. Appeal. Plea—Non-assumpsit.

SALESMEN WANTED
Permanent Situations guaranteed. Salary and Expenses Paid. Special inducements to beginners. Any man can succeed with our advantages and quick selling specialties. Outfit free. Write at once giving age. Hooker Nurseries, (established 1835) ROCHESTER, N Y. (Name this paper.)
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Court Proclamation.

The Hon A. G. OLMSTED President Judge of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery quarter sessions of the peace, orphans and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, has issued his precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 14th, 1888, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1889, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Feb 21st, 1889, and in the 113th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
W. B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Assignee's Notice.

In the matter of the Assignment of E B McCoy, to John N Apple for the benefit of his creditors.
In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, No. 95, December Term, 1887.

To all parties concerned,

Take notice that John N Apple, assignee of E B McCoy has filed his first and final account as such assignee, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance, at a session of said court, to be held at Smethport, Pa., on Tuesday, March 12, 1889, at 2 o'clock p m, and the same will then be allowed and confirmed unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed.
J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
Smethport, Feb'y 25, 1889.

J. W. PIKE,
TONSORIAL ✱ ARTIST!

Special attention given to cutting Ladies' Bangs in all the leading styles. Ladies can feel perfectly safe in calling at my shop, as the strictest order is maintained.
Hair Tonic and Dandruff Cures for sale.
Shop one door east of Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. vol33no55

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DISCOVERY.
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Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing, or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,
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McKean County Miner

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If you wish the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrearages, otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. We send every man's paper every week, and the trouble is with the mails when not received.

Smethport, Pa., March 8, 1889.

M. A. ROCKEY. - Local Editor

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

—Wild March is here, indeed.

—Argument court next week.

Stow away your Portland cutter.

—The terrible railroad accident season is at hand.

—The tourists are returning from Washington.

—The merchants are getting in their spring stock.

—The President's cabinet is made of good material.

—There will be a big building and marriage boom in this town, shortly.

—Prof Hillyer's gift show ended on Monday evening with a fancy dance.

—We have already had a taste of spring weather—sunny smiles and gentle rains.

—There will be an absolute need of either snow or street lights in a short time.

—Can the Young Folks' department inform us as to the origin of the expression, "mad as March hares?"

—By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, it is unlawful to put coloring matter of any description in butter.

—The Johnsonburg branch of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. is almost completed. There are but 6 miles more of rails to be laid.

Arthur Lyman formerly of this place, and lately elected constable of Clermont is the happy father of a girl baby.

—Eldred is getting to be quite an oil town. We hope her anticipations will be more fully realized than Smethport's have been.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the portraits of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison with biographical notes of all.

Winter's back-bone was broken a little too soon to suit the lumbermen of this locality. The vanished sleighing left some of them in the lurch.

We publish to-day a complete account of the inaugural proceedings at Washington on the 4th inst., which will be found on the second page.

—Prof. Gibbee's dancing class closed Monday night. Some of the scholars will continue the amusement and trip it weekly on the light fantastic.

—Some of the young gentlemen of Port Allegany have organized a club room in that town. The *Reporter* thinks that it will have a worse influence than a licensed hotel.

—Kane has a half dozen home talent dramatic companies, according to a resident of that place. Home talent must be appreciated there more fully than in Smethport.

—The "Bostonians," formerly the "Boston Ideal Opera Company" will appear at the Wagner opera house to-morrow evening. Here is another chance to go over the hill to the opera house.

—The season of the year approaches when the average *pater familias* begins to have horrible nightmares, in which he is crushed under wagon loads of furniture and decapitated by falling stovepipes.

—The person who purloined the spring overcoat from a sleigh, in a certain barn in this community, is known, and if the coat is not returned in some way, very shortly, other means will be used to recover it.

—Ex-Senator Simon Cameron of Harrisburg is 90 years of age to-day. He visited Washington to witness the inauguration of a President elected by the party of which he was one of the foremost founders.

Andy Kelly, Esq., is accumulating his building material opposite the site of his proposed new Main street block, and from the appearance of things in that locality, one can imagine a handsome brick building looming up in the neighborhood.

—Deputy Sheriff Grubb and Commissioners' Clerk Greer started for the Western Penitentiary yesterday, with Wm. Bidwell, sentenced for four years and eight months, and Nesbit Tyler, sentenced to a term of two years and six months.

Jno. C. Hamlin Esq., of this place will, during the coming summer, build a magnificent residence on the corner of Marvin and Main Streets, where his present residence stands. There is not a more beautiful location in the town, for a home.

—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature making an appropriation of $15,000 to the Ladies of the G. A. R. to enable them to relieve and maintain and clothe the mothers, wives and widows of deceased and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors.

—C. E. Wright, Esq., one of the contributors of the MINER, is lying seriously ill at his home on Mechanic street, suffering from a paralytic stroke which occurred on Sunday last. At this writing he is feeling somewhat better and we hope to see him about soon.

—The court has curtailed to a certain extent, the liquor traffic in this place. The consumer must confine his drinking entirely to the bar now, as he can carry none away in his coat-tail pocket. This prohibition of the bottle 'racket' will be a severe blow to many.

—We would call attention to the new advertisement of Kerns & Powell in another column. They have recently bought out the shop and stock of Brooks & Ogilvie. They are well known contractors and mechanics, and deserve a good share of patronage.

—The McKean MINER, published by Hon L. Rogers, recently entered on the 38th year of its life. It was never abler or more useful. In proof of which look at McKean's magnificent Republican majority last fall of 1,500 or so for the whole ticket.—*Warren Mail.*

—Our hardware merchant, L. W. Mason, met with an accident that almost resulted in the loss of his eyesight, during his recent Chicago and Washington trip. He was in company with his brother, Congressman Mason, of Chicago, at the time of his fall, in the latter city.

—A Methodist Church organization was effected at Colegrove on Saturday morning last, with a full membership of eighteen, and sixteen probationists. Among this number are several of the solid citizens of Norwich township. Rev. J. G. Mann is doing good work in his charge.

—A dime social will be given at Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening, March 12th, for the benefit of the W. C. T. U. All are cordially invited. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

—The coming spring will bring with it new life, not only in nature but in business, and everything else. With the Clermont & Johnsonburg R. R. completed, the many business places and residences to be erected and the unusual number of city boarders at the hotels, Smethport will boom. All hail to the birth of spring.

—A boy of eleven, crazed by cigarette-smoking, has been taken to an insane asylum in Orange county. He is considered a violent and dangerous maniac, and displays some of the symptoms peculiar to hydrophobia. By the way, when is the law forbidding the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen going on the statute book?

—The amount of oil exported from Pennsylvania wells in 1888 was 77,549,452 gallons, while the amount consumed at home was probably three as much. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a tax of half a cent a gallon on this oil at the wells would supply the State with all the money it needs, and burden neither the producer nor the consumer.—*Star.*

—There is some talk of fitting out an expedition for the purpose of finding out what has become of Allen G. Thurman. Neither hide nor hair has been seen of that amiable old gentleman since the ides of November, nor has anything been heard of that bandana which erstwhile was held in such poetic reverence by a large number of misguided voters.—Chicago *News.*

—The whist club ended its series of games on Monday night, Miss L. S. Rogers entertaining, at the residence of Dr. H. F. McCoy. The successful contestants for the valuable prizes were Mrs. Kearan, who received an etching of Nakia, of "The Last Days of Pompeii," Mrs. Jno. Forrest, a bisque rose jar, Prof. Shero an alligator skin satchel, Mr. W. F. Walsh, a toilet set.

—A "quotation" party was held at the residence of A. T. Palmer, Esq., on Green street, last Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, the receipts amounting to $14.00. The band took advantage of the occasion for a serenade and partook of a sumptuous repast before they retired. We are informed that County Surveyor Colegrove was the instigator of the serenade.

—Professor Brainerd G. Smith, of the Department of Journalism of Cornell University, is very much encouraged by his success thus far. He says that the only trouble with the experiment is in the minds of those who fail to understand his project. He does not propose to graduate editors, but he is simply sifting the university to find men with the journalistic knack. He has sixteen such now in his class.

—In the list of Post-offices in Pennsylvania there are seven of the first class having a Postmaster's salary attached of $3,000 and over. These are the offices at Philadelphia, $6,000, at Pittsburgh $3,800, at Allegheny, $3,100, at Harrisburgh, $3,200, at Reading, $3,100, at Scranton, $3,000, at Erie, $3,000. There are thirty second-class offices with salaries of $2,000 and less than $3,000, and 116 with salaries of from $1,000 to $2,000.

—It seems almost incredible that the beautiful and fragrant flowers that adorn and make attractive so many places, and cheer so many invalids, have been blossoming during our rigid winter, in Judge Hamlin's green house back of his residence. But such is the case, and within this earthly paradise of blushing roses and drooping lilies, the immortal Moore might have found inspiration for a number of his most ravishing lines. The spot must be visited to be appreciated.

—The *Scientific American* says that "there are several reasons why a fire burns so brightly in frosty weather. First, the air being cold is denser, and the heated air and gases from the fire are comparatively more buoyant. Consequently there is a greater draught. Then the air being denser, contains more oxygen in an equal volume and that gas being quickly supplied, the combustion is fiercer and more perfect. In frosty weather, too, the atmosphere is comparatively free from moisture, which of course has a tendency to dampen a fire.

—The 13th Separate Company Band, of Olean, under the directorship of Prof C. F. Walcott the well known and highly accomplished musical director, gave one of their unique concerts in Coudersport on Monday evening last. The programme was made up of a splendid collection of overtures, solos, etc., interspersed with vocal selections, and of course was carried out in a satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the concert a dance was given from which the Oleanders as well as the society under whose auspices they were playing, had quite a "rake off." We understand that the 13th Band has an engagement to fill at Emporium shortly, and we can assure our neighbors that they will not only have an opportunity of seeing a fine looking lot of men, but will have a chance to hear some excellent musical productions.

—By careful calculation we find that the atmosphere in the opera house on the evening of the "Till Family" entertainment was vitiated to the extent that it was totally unfit for respiration in at least 10 minutes from the time the curtain went up, and after that time it was carried into the lungs of the 300 people present, to the serious and unappreciated injury of all, although the little pure air that found its way into the room through the cracks between the hall doors might modify our figures slightly. We defy contradiction of our assertion as our computation is based on the standard figures for the ventilation of Bellevue hospital. The state of affairs was complained of by several and would have been remedied, but for the absence at the time of Manager Kittredge, others refusing to open the windows or submit to their being opened on the ground that it would make it too cold. The hall could be properly ventilated at a small expense, but as it is the object could be accomplished by simply opening a window on the north end and one on the east side of the house. This should surely be done when lamp lights begin to flicker and grow dim, owing to an absence of oxygen and a prevalence of deadly carbonic acid gas. If people will study a little physiology on this subject, they will agree with us that the saying—"where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise,"—does not hold good in this instance.

Smethport Encampment, I. O. O. F.

At the annual election of officers for the Encampment, held at their hall in this place on Wednesday evening of this week, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices the ensuing year:

Chief Patriarch—W. D. Holder.
High Priest—H. W. Kahle.
Senior Warden—A. K. Cory.
Junior Warden—Jas. Q. Seaburgh.
Scribe—H. M. Choate.
Past Chief Patriarch—Hon. T. A. Morrison.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Lawyer Wetzel, of Kane, was in town yesterday.

Joshua Davis, of Kane had business in town Tuesday.

Photographer Hoffman started for Washington last Saturday.

Frank McChesney came over from Duke Centre last Saturday.

Miss Addie Brownell has returned from a visit among Bradford friends.

Lem Davis was over from Kane Tuesday, a guest at the Wright House.

Captain W. B. Chapman was over from Bradford yesterday on legal business.

B. F. Wright and F. N. Taylor drove to Bradford, via Mt. Alton, yesterday.

County Treasurer Jno. R. Shoemaker returned Tuesday noon from his Washington trip.

Mace Lillibridge, Port Allegheny's king lumberman and merchant, was in town Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, of Eldred, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Pierce of this borough over Sunday.

Mrs. D. A. Easterbrooks and daughter, of Kendall, have been visiting Mrs. F. Kerns the past week.

T. D. Nash returned on Monday last from a month's sojourn with friends in Erie and Crawford counties.

Lawyer Gorton returned last Monday evening from the meeting of the A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Frank Palmer, of Allentown, N. Y., passed a few days in town this week, the guest of his uncle, A. T. Palmer.

Joseph Morse, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in town several days the past week renewing old acquaintances.

Frank Ogilvie, Esq., of King street, took his departure on Tuesday for Washington Territory. Frank contemplates moving his family to that state.

Mrs. T. L. Kane and daughter, of Kane, are occupying rooms over W. T. Cattar's drug store. Miss Kane is here under the treatment of Dr. Freeman.

NICE, large potatoes, free from worm holes, at D. C. Young's.

JUST received a car load of fresh Marble-head lime. For sale by A. Kelly.—O.

Cause For Separation.

EDITOR MINER: In your last issue appeared an article in reference to the separation of Rev. Willahan and wife, in which you say that the sympathy of the community is with the husband. Will you give me space in your paper in order that your readers may obtain something of an insight into this case, which has so suddenly sprung into notoriety?

A little less than a year ago Rev. W. H. Willahan, an almost entire stranger, came to this place and was soon after made pastor of the Baptist church. He was a man of good address, an intelligent conversationalist, and withal a widower of some months duration. He had not been here long before he began paying his addresses to me, a member of his church. He pressed his suit and finally induced me to marry him, which event occurred at my father's residence in this place about four months ago. From the date of that marriage up to the hour I left him, my life was one of continued unhappiness. The "green-eyed monster" seemed to have taken possession of him to such an extent that I did not dare to recognize even my male friends and relatives, much less to take one of them by the hand, for fear one of his "spells" would follow. The evening following our marriage, at the Riddell House, in Bradford, he taunted me with having flirted while on our way to that city, with the Bradford clergyman who married us.

It is not worth while to take your space to detail the numerous instances in which I was almost driven to desperation because of his conduct towards me; nor is newspaper columns the proper place to show up the indignities this man heaped upon me, other than those brought about from his jealous freaks.

Finally believing that my life was actually in danger, I determined to return to my father's home, and communicated this determination to my parents. There is not a word of truth in the statement which is being circulated, that my parents were instrumental in bringing about the separation. They did not know that I contemplated such a move until a short time before it took place. Those who undertake to solve a domestic mystery without being conversant with the true cause thereof, would do well to interview the lady in question and learn from her the particulars which puzzles the minds of the inquisitive public.

Sensible people who reflect upon this case will probably come to the conclusion that a conscientious wife is not apt to part from her husband without just cause, be he a minister of the gospel or engaged in following any other vocation in life.

MRS. W. H. WILLAHAN.

SMETHPORT, March 4th, 1889.

BEST Buckwheat Flour at D. C. Young's, only 90 cents a sack.

The New Council.

The new Borough Council organized on Monday evening last at the office of Hamlin & Forrest, where the meetings of the Board will be held during the year. Following is the Council as organized for the year:

Burgess—Wesley Gifford.
Ass't Burgess—Thos. H. Purtle.
Treasurer—Wm. Specht, Jr.
Secretary—John Forrest.
Council—Chas. McKean, N. D. Garner, S. J. Gifford, William Specht, Jr., John Forrest and Thomas H. Purtle.

Wm McBirk was re-elected Street Commissioner and Pound Master.

The Homeliest Man in Smethport

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

St. Luke's Church.

Services on Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Lecture on "The Planting of the Church in Britain," at the evening service. Anthem, "Ave Verum," Mozart.

Dancing.

I wish to announce that my class in dancing will continue for another term. Those wishing to attend should join on next Monday evening.

W. S. CLISBEE.

For Rent.

The Rectory of St. Luke's church is for rent. Eight rooms and a bath room; a well arranged and very comfortable house. Enquire of J. C. HAMLIN,
Treasurer St. Luke's Church.

Fish.

The subscriber will supply families through Lent with first-class fresh and salt fish, at his place in the store room near Gifford's lower mill, just west of the Potato Creek bridge. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. WOMBOLDT.

Smethport, Feb'y 17, 1889. 2t.

CLERMONT CHATTINGS.

C. H. Moore, our young lumber king, will put into his upper mill seven million feet of logs this winter. He has over five million in already.

Robert Dick, Esq., well known in this county, has removed to St. Louis, where he is interested in the Western Cornet Co. The best wishes go with Mr. Dick.

The people of Clermont enjoyed a first-class time at the oyster supper and dance given in Anderson's hall last evening. It was the grandest affair that has come to our notice for the past six years, and was a surprise to the most sanguine. It was held to raise money to pay for needed repairs in the Union church, and was attended by every one and his best girl, living anywhere in this vicinity. The committee that had the matter in charge ought to feel proud over the success of their efforts, and every one present should be thankful to the committee for giving them an opportunity to have so good a time and family gathering. Mr G. W. Belknap furnished, as usual, most excellent music, free of charge. He was ably assisted by Prof. Mizel. The grand march was played at 9 o'clock, sharp, and was led by a prominent young man escorting a charming young lady. Supper was served from 11 to 1 o'clock and was excellent in every particular. Your correspondent was one of the first to leave and it was 4 a. m. when he repaired to his boarding-house.

NOTES.

The net receipts were $52.

The floor-managers were good dancers.

Mr. J. W. Anderson gave the use of his hall, free.

Mr. Graham makes a good floor manager and ——

P. F. Gorman was just the right man in the right place.

There was no one under the influence of liquor at the dance.

John says it was the best cake, and cost him only 50 cents.

We heard a young lady say that "Patsy" was the best dancer.

It seems like old times to see "Hick" around and enjoying himself.

Miss Carrie Laird, from Williamsport, attended the entertainment last evening.

The committee, Messrs. G. W. Belknap, J. W. Anderson and —— Graham has the thanks of your scribe for favors extended.

DOOLLY DOOLL.

NEWERF.

Mrs. John Smith is sick at Arcade, the home of her parents.

It looks now as if John Smith had been frozen out of the Company.

Gambling goes on as usual at the boarding house Sundays and evenings.

Mr Davis has quit the shop and will return to New York State. Mr Brown takes his place.

The mill shuts down on Tuesday to put in the gangs so long talked of. Mr. Morris Manning, of Olean, is doing the work.

Robert Orr met with an accident in the mill, getting his ankle badly hurt and being otherwise hurt by being hit with the carriage.

Our new postoffice is doing a lively business. We also have a new Justice of the Peace, Mr Bevier having been elected on last town meeting day to that office.

Henry Barron has moved into the photograph gallery lately occupied by Bergstresser, and the Lathrop boys have moved into the house lately occupied by Barron.

We have had a long run of sleighing, which is about breaking up. The Crosby Lumber Co. have put in about 1,500 000 feet of logs this winter. Heretofore they have had about 8,000,000 each winter. What's the matter that there is not more? Poor management of course.

Mr. W. H. Newerf has bought out his brother's share in the mill property and taken charge of the business. It looks now as if things would move along in better shape. The motto hereafter will be, "if we owe a man twenty-five dollars, pay him twenty-five." High prices and poor management have driven away what customers they had and now they propose to sell goods as cheap as any other store. It seems to be the general opinion that Mr. Meyer should stay in Buffalo and leave Mr. Newerf here.

We have here what is called the fighting dock, the old battle ground of White and Hutton. One day last week Messrs. Cole and Cable tried titles on this same dock, Cable coming out second best, and started for Smethport for a warrant thinking he was stabbed through the nose with a knife, but on examination it proved to be only a scratch, so he returned home satisfied—a good thing for him as the costs would have been divided and neither have any cash to share. Rogers and Moss had two fights, Moss coming out first in the first fight and second in the last—even up.

JOHNSON.

PORT ALLEGANY.

PORT ALLEGANY, March 6.

Lumbermen are looking glum.

Plenty of mud and no prospect of snow.

R. J. Mott is the happiest man in town. It's a boy.

W. D. Knowlton is setting up the cigars on a rousing boy.

Mr. James Connors is the happy father of a boy. Next!

Mrs. Amelia Peet is dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs.

B. G. Bartle is again in his old place in the store of Lillibridge & Co.

Hurrah for Bl— Harrison! We are there now and don't you forget it.

The *Workman* comes to us brighter and newsier since Tom took the helm.

Emmett Chandler is moving into one of L. H. Dolley's houses on Mill street.

George Baxter and wife, of Lillibridge, are rejoicing in the arrival of a fine boy.

The infant son of Mr Havens was buried from the Union church yesterday afternoon.

Mr. N. Harry Knapp, of Smethport, passed the Sabbath with friends in Port Allegany.

Mr. George Blackman is meeting with great success from the sale of his patent thill coupler.

Mr. George Galusha, the gentlemanly lumberman from Coudersport, was in town Tuesday.

A social dance was given at the Scott House Monday evening. Everybody reports a pleasant time.

Lillibridge & Co. are doing a thriving business at their store and their mill below is running to its fullest capacity, in a vain endeavor to fill orders.

F. W. Weidman returned from Smethport highly pleased with the dance which was held there last Thursday evening under the auspices of McKean Post.

The historical drama, the "Heroic Dutchman of '76," will be produced by home talent under the management of B. G. Bartle, for the benefit of the W. R. C. some time in the near future.

Mr. G. Scott, who for the past year has occupied the Davis farm in this borough, is removing with his family to Cuba, N. Y. Mr. Scott has made many friends during his sojourn among us, and he bears with him to his new home the kindest wishes of all.

The fair and festival of Star Hose No. 1 commences to-day and will continue until to-morrow night, when they wind up with a dance at Garthwait Hall. It is to be hoped that our people will turn out and give the boys a rousing benefit, for truly they are deserving.

Our bran new Burgess, W. L. Lillibridge, began his duties by presiding over the borough council Monday evening. The following officers were elected: Street commissioner, M. E. Hall; secretary, M. J. Colcord; pound master, S. W. Chandler. With such an efficient corps of officials it is safe to predict that the ship of state will sail smoothly along.

About 4 p. m. yesterday the fire alarm was sounded and it was discovered that a house belonging to A. F. Bard & Co., situated near the old hub factory, and occupied by Mr. John Stone, was a vast sheet of flames. Such headway was made by the all devouring element that the old veteran lost everything he had, except his discharge papers, which he secured by re-entering the house at great risk. Star Hose was quickly on the grounds, but before they could connect with the distant hydrant the fire had obtained such headway that their efforts availed them nothing.

CHARLEY OX.

YOUNG FOLK'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTE:—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to
MRS. MARY A. WALLACE,
BRADFORD, PA.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

Thanks to a number of contributors for kind, loving words which we refrain from publishing, preferring rather to keep them sacredly for ourselves.

We also acknowledge with thanks a package of flower seeds from Maggie A. and from which we expect to grow enough flowers to furnish every one of our contributors a boquet, next summer.

There is much diversity of opinion in regard to the "smallest kingdom in the world." Yes, any country governed by a king or queen is called a kingdom.

As many of the MINER's younger readers go to school and no doubt occasionally write some very excellent essays, which in most cases, are laid away and never heard tell of again, after being read in school, we have thought to give an opportunity for the publication of one or two such essays each week, providing they are not too long. Now if you have any manuscript compositions on subjects which you think interesting, send them on and if at all worthy, and will not occupy too much space, they will appear as soon as possible.

Ivy sends thanks for her prize, and thinks it very nice.

HISTORICAL.

Knives were first used in England in 1559 and wheeled carriages were introduced into France in the same year.

Francis Scott Key wrote the words of the song, "Star Spangled Banner" during the bombardment of fort McHenry, September 13, 1814, while detained on board a British vessel.

St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest town in the United States.

Mary L. Holmes says she thinks it would be a hard matter to tell how many men are working on the Panama canal, as she read lately that a large force had been discharged. Ivy tells us, however, that there were 10,000 men working on it at one time.

LESSON XVII.

1. Who were the seven wise men of Greece?
2. Quote a noted saying of each.
3. What can you say of Alexander, the Great?
3. Who was the most celebrated author of ancient times?
5. When was the corner stone of the White House laid?

FANNIE B. MORRISON.

6. What became of General Sheridan's famous charger, Reinzi?

MARY L. HOLMES.

BIBLE STUDY—ANSWERS.

Jeremiah is called the "weeping prophet."

The words "pen" and "ink" are found in III John 1-13.

All Israelites over 20 years of age had to pay a tax of half a shekel or about 25 cents.

LESSON XVII.

1. What is the longest word in the bible? IVY.
2. Where do we find the name of the metropolis of Pennsylvania?
3. Who built the city of Nineveh?
4. What miracle was once wrought to recover a borrowed ox?

TOADS.

Toads are of great use in gardens as destroyers of insects. In some parts of Europe gardeners not only take especial care of toads in the garden, but frequently buy to keep the stock good. Underground shelters are made for the toads by covering small holes with boards.

ICE CAVE.

There is said to be a natural ice cave about 20 miles east of Fall River Valley, Cal. There are huge columns of ice, chambers of ice, and ice hangs from the ceiling. The residents of the valley get their ice from this cave in the summer.

CHESTNUTS.

Chestnuts are largely used as food in Spain. They are not eaten raw as here, but are ground and baked into a very good kind of bread. Particular attention is given to the cultivation of the chestnut tree in Spain, and some varieties bearing very large nuts have been propagated. Even in this country every boy knows there is a difference in the size and quality of chestnuts on different trees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENJOYS HER PRIZE.

CORNPLANTER, March 4.

DEAR MINER: I fear the young folks are not taking as much interest in the Young Folk's Department as they should. We ought to show our appreciation by writing often and getting other young people to join. I can not have the pleasure of introducing any strangers to the corner, as unfortunately so few whom I know take the MINER.

My interest in the paper is daily growing greater. I must tell all the young people about my prize, though I am afraid I cannot make them understand half the pleasure I felt at receiving it. I did not dream when I joined the Department I would get a prize, much less such a lovely one as was sent me, for which I wish to thank the editor again and again. Perhaps my friends of the corner would like a description of my present. It is a beautiful book entitled "His Sweet Will" and contains scripture texts and hymns for a month. It is bound in pale blue with raised gilt lettering. The texts and hymns in this book are well chosen and instructive. My favorite is the text and hymn for the 12th day which reads thus: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.—Ps. cxxvi 5.

"Sow and look onward, upward,
When the starry light appears,—
Where, in spite of coward doubting
Or your own heart's trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy your harvest,
You have sown to-day in tears."

The illustrations are charmingly done, the blending of colors so perfect. One, a harvest moon scene, I particularly admire. The moon full and shining is just raising and casting its mellow light out over the waters of a lake, fringed by trees and cat-tails (typha Latifolia) and pond lilies float on the waters. The colors all in such harmony, and take it all in all it is one of the most delightful illustrations I ever saw.

FANNY B. MORRISON.

NORWICH NOTES.

E. Griffith is very low, with an abscess in his side.

A good deal of sickness, especially among the little folks.

Willie Herzog, of Smethport, visited his sister, Mrs. C. A. Anderson, last Sunday.

Ralph Burdick, of Smethport, was in Colegrove the first of the week, assisting C. A. Anderson in making an inventory of his goods.

"Dell" and Mittie Havens, son and daughter of Orrin Havens, who for some time have been residing on what is known as the "Lasher farm," have returned to their home in Keating township.

The dime socials given by the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of the Union church, are proving a success. All who attended the one last week, at the residence of J. Colegrove, had a good time, and the proceeds were $7.80.

Mr. William Joyner and Miss Maggie Higgins, both of Colegrove, were married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Colegrove, on Saturday evening last, Rev. J. G. Mann performing the ceremony. A. Gallup and Norah Higgins, sister of the bride, were the invited guests. An oyster supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. Colegrove after the wedding which was partaken of with relish by all present.

About two weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Colegrove went to Smethport for treatment of his injured eye, and on Monday of last week, as Dr. Freeman was cleaning it with a syringe he lifted the eyelid and saw a hard, dark colored substance protruding from beneath the eyelash. He immediately sent for his instruments and removed the object, which proved to be the entire head of a tank rivet, which had been imbedded there at the time of the accident, twenty-five days previous. Mr. and Mrs. Colegrove returned to their home in Hamlin on the following Thursday, and the unfortunate man's head is doing much better since parting with the head of the tank rivet.

B. W. H.

CASH bargains in every department at D. C. Young's. Prices reduced to make room for new spring stock.

The Finest in the Market.

The Niagara Natural Gas Argand Burner is the finest burner in the market for natural gas—equal to 100 candle power. It uses a No. 2 Rochester chimney and can be attached to any bracket or chandelier. Can also be used with a 10 inch shade or a 5 inch globe. Price with chimney, $1.25. Shades, globes and holders extra, according to quality and decoration. If your dealer does not keep these burners, send direct to us.

L. EMERY, JR., & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents.
Bradford, Pa., Nov. 22, 1886. tf

KENDALL GOSSIP.

Tarport is to have a Board of Trade.

Judson Phillips is visiting relatives in Waterford, Pa.

Miss Pearl Cetwick is visiting relatives at Duke Centre.

Miss Edith Norton has returned from a visit to friends in Bolivar.

Mrs. W. W. Smith is lying very ill at her residence in Washington street.

Miss Hattie Purple is in New York city, the guest of her brother, John Purple.

Miss Addie Norton is visiting in Buffalo, the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. R. Slayton.

Mrs. M. E. Robinson has returned from Harrisburg, where she attended the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mr. Maybee, who has been lying very ill at his residence in Limestone street, died Sunday at nine p. m. His remains were taken to Randolph, N. Y., for interment, Tuesday afternoon. His stricken wife and family have the sympathy of the entire community.

Tuna Lodge, K. & L. of H. entertained the Bradford lodges last Friday night. After the regular business was transacted, the doors were opened and a few outsiders were admitted. An entertaining programme, consisting of recitations and music, was followed by a substantial lunch. Altogether it was a very pleasant social.

The Centennial Jubilee Singers, from Harpers' Ferry, W. Va., gave a concert at the M. E. church, last Tuesday evening. The programme consisted of camp meeting songs, plantation melodies, etc., sung in the style of thirty or forty years ago. The attendance was good and the singers gave excellent satisfaction.

The entertainment given at the opera house last week was a success in every particular. It consisted of a lecture by the Rev. W. H. Faroat, in which he ably spoke on the subjects "Marriage" "The Dude," "Lynch Law" "Religious Cant," and several others. The Harrington family, of Bradford, were present and rendered some of their best music. Over 200 tickets were sold. The proceeds were for the benefit of our pastor.

The funeral of Mrs J. H. Ellsworth, of Washington, Pa., the daughter of Mr and Mrs E. D. Foster, of Foster Brook, took place Sunday afternoon. Despite the inclemency of the weather it was very largely attended. The sermon was preached by Rev. Ryan, of Bradford. The floral offerings were both beautiful and numerous. The following gentleman acted as bearers: A. C. Smathers, W. C. Higgins, Ose Higgins, Henry Blair, J. P. Murray and Harry Brinkers. About forty carriages followed to their last resting place in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Last Wednesday was a most important day to the young people of Kendall. It was rendered so by the marriage of Miss Matie Gilbeot and A. M. Greer. The ceremony was performed at two o'clock, at the house of the bride's parents, on Main street, by the Rev. S. D. Day, of Bradford. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lizzie Greer and Minnie Johnson, and the groomsmen Robert Greer and Verne Field. The ceremony was witnessed by about thirty guests. The bride received many handsome and useful presents. After an elegant lunch, the bridal pair took the train for Olean, followed by a shower of rice and the best wishes of their many friends. A reception for the bride and groom, will be held at the Greer homestead, on their return.

A Terrible Misfortune.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure, botanic soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

If your face is marked with blotches,
And eruptions mar your skin,
You may bet your bottom dollar
There is something wrong within.
Tis the blood. To purify it
There is nothing half so good,
As the G. M. D.—try it!
To be clearly understood

I will explain that G. M. D. means "Golden Medical Discovery" (Dr Pierce's,) the popular remedy for debility, lung trouble, and weak, impoverished blood, which like scrofula, shows its presence in the system in blotches, eruptions and pimples.

Pefection is attained in Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

PERSONS wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

Do You Love Good Butter

If so try Stickney, Bell & Co's Celebrated Cortland County Creamery. To use it once is to use it always. 30 cents a pound. Western Creamery 27 cents a pound, 25 cents by the tub.

Stickney, Bell & Co.,
East Smethport, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. T. D. NASH.

SMETHPORT, Pa., March 7, 1889.

New goods news, this week—good news of new goods. Our new Silk Warp **Henriettas,** Black and Colored **Cashmeres,** are most charming we've ever had. In addition to them we beg to call your attention to our new stock of **Centennial Calicos, Canton Gingham, Everette Classics, India Linen, Victoria Lawns, Allover Embroideries, Flouncings, Allover Tuckings, Laces** and **Insertions.** Bleached and Unbleached **Muslins,** White **Marseilles Quilts.**

We have also gotten in a new line of **Spring Hats.**

Plenty of new **Shoes,** for Ladies' Misses and Children. We will sell as cheaply as good goods can be sold. New goods are constantly arriving.

Mrs. T. D. NASH.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

KERNS & POWELL,
Successors to Brooks & Ogilvie.
Contractors and Builders
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRESSED LUMBER.
All business entrusted to their hands will be given prompt attention and satisfactorily done.
SHOP ON FULTON STREET,
In Rear of Hamlin's Bank, SMETHPORT PA.
2-8-3m

Shorthand by Mail
in 6 months.
Williamsport Pa
Commercial College.

HOUSE PAINTING,
PAPER HANGING,
AND DECORATING,
done in the newest and most elegant styles and at reasonable prices, by
LEONARD KOENIG.
Residence in the Walter's house, first door south of Hopkins' store,
Mechanic St., - Smethport, Pa
Feb 10, 1889—tf

JAMES McNULTY,
Merchant Tailor!
EAST MAIN STREET.
Smethport, Pa.
A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 24 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.
Smethport, April 16, 1886. tf

FURNITURE!
We will sell you Furniture Cheaper (quality considered) than Bradford, Olean or Buffalo.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
to your nearest station. We also do unkertaking and have the finest hearse in the county.
F. A. CARTER, - ELDRED, PA.
1-11-89.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

FREE One Solid Gold Watch [illegible] FREE [illegible] them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

OUR $1 A WEEK Club System while as convenient to the buyer as any instalment system, is a wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells us 38 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation of any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind, Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $38 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c., which we control exclusively. It is fully equal for accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.
The Keystone Watch Club Co.
Main Office in Co's Own Building,
904 WALNUT ST. PHILADA. PA.
Agents Wanted.
Ajax Watch Insulator, $1.00
A perfect protection against magnetism. Fits any Watch. Sent by mail on receipt of price. We refer to any Commercial Agency.

DO YOU LOVE
GOOD BUTTER?
If so try STICKNEY, BELL & CO.'s
CELEBRATED
CORTLAND COUNTY CREAMERY.
To use it once is to use it always.
30 CENTS A POUND.
WESTERN CREAMERY
27 Cents a Pound, 25 Cents by the Tub.
STICKNEY, BELL & CO.,
EAST SMETHPORT.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These twin diseases cause untold suffering Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy Frank Caroti Eureka, Nevada.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Props. Burlington, Vt.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a Godsend to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

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"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles."
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Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

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ATTENTION!

wish to say a few words to my friends and customers. After many years of pleasant dealings with the people of Smethport and vicinity, I deem it my duty to inform them that I am at all times prepared to

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in a business way and on

BUSINESS : PRINCIPLES!

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so as to make it the leading and reliable Clothing and

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—OF McKEAN COUNTY.—

I can be found in my store and at all times pleased to see my old and new customers, where they may rely on

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All I want is a call, and I will convince you it is to your interest to deal with

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and not with temporary dealers, or dealers who start in business for a few days, trying to make the public believe they are here to stay, and can save your money by buying of them It is not so, for I can assure each and every one of my customers, and I can prove to them that I have the

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Bank Building, Main Street, - Smethport, Pa.

ROYAL PURPLE.

CHAPTER I.

BEVERLIN ARRIVES.

A rather peculiar legend having crept into circulation of late, concerning my friend Beverlin, it appears not unwise that the substantial facts in the case (if facts they may be called) should be herewith submitted, inasmuch as his own autobiographical account of the actual occurrence will probably never be given to the world.

Beverlin poor fellow, is indeed one of the most remarkable specimens of manhood extant, and it is really no wonder that he is gaped and stared at wherever he goes to such an unpleasant extent. Certainly not an especially remarkable man by nature, either in size or features, for the latter with the exception of his bold imaginative eyes, when gauged by the standards of natural beauty, are rather commonplace than otherwise but for those distinctive marks, which might be attributable at first to a lapsus naturæ" and which serve to brand him indelibly upon the average memory The top of his admirably shaped head is surmounted by a full bushy mat of snow white hair—such as that which accompanies extreme old age. Now this abnormal growth—abnormal for his thirty years—might possibly be overlooked, since it is frequently concealed within the crown of his hat, were it not that it falls over, in genuine wig like fashion, an undergrowth of dark chestnut locks fringing the circumference of his head—thus completing, by contrast, a singularity of aspect entirely unique Not only that, but one side of his jetty mustache offers the same stricken white appearance, and serves to arouse incessant inquiry in the minds of beholders as to how it happened, and what could have caused such a disastrous effect His face, which is large and full and of a ruddy tint is further accentuated by the play of a facial muscle that seems strangely crippled and out of gear Beverlin himself is apparently unconscious of the notice he commands—a most happy circumstance for were he indeed aware that the intrusion of his piebald head and weeping profile into theatre parquets or hotel dining rooms was invariably the signal for universal comment his days would be miserable A lack of personal sensitiveness fortunately screens him, without designating him at once as a man with a history

Very well now for the history

Some years ago Beverlin had been suffering terribly with sciatica had exhausted his vocabulary of expletives in the expression of his agony, and had invented several very fine new ones He had been house bound for months, unable to read, and a victim to the most depressing conditions The weather for the most part had been bleak and cold as well as scant of sunshine, and the summer had seemed very slow in coming By and by, however, the days began to grow milder, and he became seized with an invincible longing for a change He hated the very paper which adorned his walls—the curtains and heavy furniture of his room weighed him down with a sense of infirmary and oppression He wanted to break away from his shackles—to be free—to go away and forget the miserable, grinding months of his immediate past, he became inwardly assured that a little sea air, together with good substantial cookery, and the entire absence of the machinery of bachelor existence if possible were the only tonics necessary to restore him to robust health and eradicate existing evils. Accordingly he penned a rheumatic little note to Walter Carroll (an old college chum now developed into a thriving doctor in a neighboring village) saying that he had decided to avail himself of an invitation of long standing, which he hoped still held good, and if quite convenient would become the partner of Carroll's unblessed habitation during the ensuing month, provided he and his supplementary walking stick, aided by carriages and railway trains, could manage to make out the journey

Carroll, like a true chum (and with professional clairvoyance), wrote back a delighted rejoinder, but wished to set before Beverlin the exact conditions of his manner of life, "not by way of apology, you understand," he wrote, "but merely as a preventive of possible disappointment to you whose manner of life has been so vastly different. We live very plainly, my sister and I, in an entirely isolated situation, seeing really but little of society save such as my practice entails. I rather prefer this, as my recreation is given up to study, and Amelia, you know, is yet in mourning for that worthless lover whom I cannot regret"

"That will just exactly suit me in every respect," said Beverlin, pausing in the midst of the letter "This Amelia will be off weeping somewhere, or bothered with domestic cares, and Carroll and I can smoke and indulge our dual solitude to any extent, suits me to a dot"

"I must, however," continued the writer, "apprise you of some of the traditions afloat, concerning our home before permitting you to come 'mess' and 'bunk' under a roof which was formerly supposed to be haunted by spooks and hobgoblins of the most salient type Nothing you must know, would induce a negro to enter this house after night, or indeed cross the threshold in the daytime It was asserted to me at the time of the purchase, that strange unearthly noises had been heard here at midnight, that the dying groans of a woman had floated out upon the ears of passers by, that white, mysterious figures, visible in blue nebulous lights had skipped and danced with noiseless feet over the rotten barren floors during long nights, to vanish with the approach of dawn. This unprepossessing, avoided mysterious house stood upon a knoll, flanked on one side by four of the tallest, grimmest pine trees I ever beheld. It struck me as being just the spot for a student of nature and science to dwell in, if properly repaired, and I determined to buy it. The fence had fallen down, the yard was full of tall, noisome weeds where snakes and lizards crawled in unmolested seclusion The windows were battered, the weather boarding hanging loose from the nails in places, the doors gone or swinging from rusty hinges, the sun and rain penetrating the roof, the sides and ceilings of the rooms presenting a patchwork of plastering and uncovered lath. In the evening hundreds of swallows and bats would fly out of the chimney and circle back again into the dark, cheerless interior It was an abode of gloom and desolation beyond conception, and it may have been a bravado of fate as much as the other advantages (not the least of which, Amelia assures me, is the immunity from mosquitoes), that induced our locating, after thorough renovation, in this forsaken, dismantled dwelling. Whether this process has been entirely successful in uprooting the spooks from their ancient lair is as yet uncertain, but it is quite positive that we have never been annoyed by anything except an occasional too predatory rat, or the altogether too frequent and palpable presence of the patent fortidus. Having thus, dear old friend confessed all of the disadvantages of my residence (which I could not in mercy have withheld from a sick man), I can only add that the warmest welcome in the world awaits you if you decide to come, and whatever medical skill I am possessed of shall be placed at your service This, with the sea air and Amelia's management, will put you upon your pins in short order Yours,

CARROLL."

"'Amelia's management'" sneered Beverlin "I wish Amelia was in Herzegovina' However"——

It was the time of year when the twilights are rather short, and when Beverlin emerged from the train which had accomplished his destination for him as he looked about him expectantly it seemed very dark beyond the faint area which a grimy station lamp illuminated. He scanned the neighboring darkness helplessly There seemed nobody present anywhere. Carroll had not come to meet him—a strange proceeding—and the ways of the town were new to him. The sound of a distant and very discordant band of music broke upon his ear

"Ha" he said impatiently, 'a circus in the provincial arena! That explains all. But surely Carroll, that serious fellow, has not forsaken me for such a pretext. Perhaps Amelia," (always mentioned sneeringly) "wished to drown her grief in the contemplation of the dizzy trapeze"

Happily at this point an old gray headed negro touched him opportunely on the sleeve and inquired if he might have the "honah sah," of driving him to the hotel' Beverlin felt immensely relieved at this and accepted at once, as his satchel was heavy with medicine bottles and he was conscious of extreme fatigue.

"To the Ashcroft house, sah!" queried this hoary headed coachman, touching his hat, a damaged beaver not unacquainted with ham fat gloss.

"No," said Beverlin, debating within himself "Do you happen to know where Dr Walter Carroll lives, eh"

"Oh, yes, sah—heek, heek—yes, sah, I does!" replied the dusky one, breaking into a grin and finally chuckling all over. Mighty fine doctah, him is, puffic gen'l'man Oh yes I knows whah Doc Carroll live—heek heek—pow ful lonely road dat out yondah! Yeh see, yeh drives out past de nigger house, out ovah Squah Johnsing's hill"——

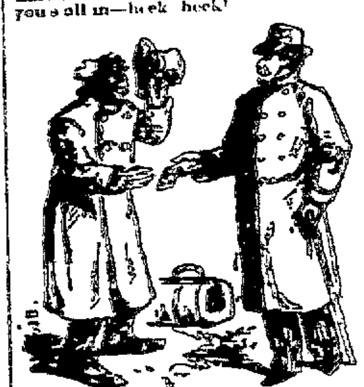
"Well never mind the road," interrupted Beverlin clambering into a lofty vehicle resembling Noah's ark on wheels. "Drive me there—and don't be long about it, for I am very weak and tired and, quite exhausted, he sank back upon the gummy oilcloth cushions with a sense of relief

They jogged dismally along through the night Beverlin had hoped they might encounter Dr Carroll along the way, in a more comfortable vehicle, hurrying belated to meet the train, and thus alleviate his present distresses but there was no such luck The night had grown intensely dark there should have been a moon visible but it was heavily beclouded and apparently millions of miles away from the earth. A fresh wind blew in his face, he could hear its moaning in the trees alongside as the heavy branches bowed to its triumphant power At length the jolting coach stopped suddenly, with a jerk, and Beverlin inquired with solicitude if one of the horses had fallen down.

Land no sah, nuffin dat kind, dey'd stan' any 'mount of trabelin', dey's used to it, and dey's tough, dey is—sound to de co An' [illegible] hat axin' yer pahding, sah, dis yere's de place if you all's a mind to git out sah—heek, heek!" This remark was followed by so much convulsive restraint that Beverlin was beset with fears of immediate epilepsy for his companion He could not see the negro's face now for the darkness but he could feel the condition he was in, the very atmosphere seeming to convey it to his over sensitive nerves.

"Just put my sachel and things there by the gate will you he said preparing to alight with unusual alacrity

Oh, you nevah mind dat sah I'll see you clair inter de house I don't reckon no othah niggah in de country would do dat for lub nor money—but Aaron couldn't leave you seein' de fix you's all in—heek heek!



"It is not necessary at all" replied Beverlin.

"It is not necessary at all," replied Beverlin anxious to get rid of the fellow and poking a bill at him for he could feel him still indulging that silent merriment I prefer to take my time about it. Thank you that will do"

"All right sah—as you please—heek, heek—go long, Jeremiah go long, Lamentation—heek heek, heek!"

"Rid of him at last, thank fortune!" Beverlin leaned against the adjacent stone wall and drew a long breath of inexpressible relief Within the inclosure, over the hedge, he could trace the outline of the house, more imaginary than definite, perhaps for the faint illumination from a lamp lit interior did not seem to penetrate the external blackness to any great extent It was only a point of indication. Was there a gate? Where? Reconnoitering a little he soon fumbled against one This step was a palpable discovery, as it settled the direction toward the house, such being the usual construction of country parterres that a straight line between the gate and the front door was evidently the shortest distance between two given points. This method of reasoning soon caused him to proceed in his halting hampered fashion up the broad stone pathway toward the beacon light distant thirty yards or more Eventually he reached the front door The door was standing hospitably open, and in order to ring the bell it was necessary to enter the hall, the bell being, by a peculiar contrivance, adjusted into the door itself He entered therefore and was just about to tackle this tocsin when a broad gleam of light from an apartment to his left attracted his notice, and, knowing Carroll's bachelor proclivities he took a step toward this room as if to surprise his friend reading A single glance informed him that the room was unoccupied and, retreating toward the portal rather shamefacedly he gave the bell a tremendous pull which resounded with a certain gong like clamor sufficient to have awakened the dead Beverlin feared it was rather unmannerly to be making such a noise in the house of a stranger and wondered if his effort had not deranged the machinery of the implement in a measure Observing at length the internal disregard of his first onslaught, he gave such a pull as sent him staggering to the door post and damaged the ringing powers of the apparatus for several days' time No result

"Hope I haven't aroused the spooks with all this confounded jangle! However, the thing's done for now, he said to himself rather hopelessly Reckon I may as well go inside and make myself comfortable" Then he dragged his sachel and belongings inside the door and hobbled on into the lamplight of the adjoining room

CHAPTER II.

THE LETTER OF ROYAL PURPLE

It was a square room, full of windows and doors—it seemed to be all doors. One jutting bay window overlooked the direction of his late approach, the windows were shut down and the shutters barred. Opposite the door by which he had entered, a large double door with glass in the upper sashes appeared to lead out upon an annexed piazza, it also was closed, and the curtain of one side pulled up awry Doubtless a view of the river and harbor was obtainable from such a vantage Within the grate opposite the bay window a low fire was glimmering, it was almost out. "Assuredly a very warm welcome," murmured Beverlin, as he stood there speculating about his peculiar reception A door just beyond the fireplace stood slightly ajar It led apparently into another room of an equal size, where another lamp was similarly burning Beverlin's curiosity led him to take a peep inside—fancying that the errant Carroll might yet be discovered at a late supper Nobody there Wearied and disappointed he sank into a comfortable arm chair, drawn up to the table which bore the lamp and looked about him. Surely Carroll would be in soon, and he would sit there and wait for him. What a queer house—all open this way to thunder storms and thieves, but then, Carroll always was eccentric, never did things like anybody else! His eyes roved around the walls, they were decently decorated, and a neat matting covered the floor An engraving which overtopped the mantelpiece region engaged his thoughts for awhile He tried to unravel why a Scotch lassie, in a rather limited costume, was gazing out over a spread of water, he wondered what the picture was meant to convey "Something from Scott, I suppose," said he, settling the doubt. His gaze wandered to the other pictorial specimens. They were not noteworthy. One was a damaged engraving of Landseeran dogs, and one a photograph of a church. There were also two pieces of framed tapestry which caused him to grin, one representing a ruined abbey with blue walls, over which very light green ivy was clambering (possibly a moonlight effect), and the other a pastoral love scene wherein a pretty milkmaid bestowed a rose upon a hulking plow boy over a mastodon fence; the landscape very small in proportion to the mammoth figures peopling it. "Heirlooms," said Beverlin, with a slight laugh.

Under one of these specimens of antiquity a piano, with the lid raised, was diagonally placed. Beverlin was surprised that a book of Schubert's waltzes was open on the rack, and a vast pile of music, songs and opera scores unslaid across the cover.

"Ah, yes, Carroll did have a tuneful turn—come to think of it, nothing out of the way, however—quite commonplace! I suppose he keeps up this sort of thing by way of impressing the provincial mind with a sense of his accomplishments. Oh, the charlatanry of the sly old dog! But no, I had quite forgotten the somber Amelia, who may possibly seek nepenthe in music, now and then."

Proceeding around the room his eye encountered a "whatnot" upon which the conventional shells, photographs, rosaries, Chinese trash and cards were crammedly disposed Next a book case—but wait, it was necessary to investigate what sorts of books Carroll read these days—his literary resources. Novels' Surely no is this the possible indulgence of the pale student of the midnight lamp? Formerly Carroll had scorned this sort of thing—but tastes change These were most of them the veriest trash—woman's books, if you like "Possibly to touch Amelia's lighter fancies," he commented Ah, yes, these shelves now, they were more like his friend Lecky, De Tocqueville Taine, Mill Spencer Buckle, Byron, innumerable historical biographical works and bound magazines This was Carroll all over Again seating himself with a weary sigh not untinged with hunger, he proceeded to overlook the objects on the table in order to fill up the time, as well as to glean further items of the personality of his friend from his chattels Besides the heavy metal lamp thereon there were placed various gift books at the corners in a stiff, conventional manner, an ornamental inkstand, together with a sham silver affair for holding flowers, in which a spray of honeysuckle was at present arranged, filled up the intervening spaces Hold! What was that on the other side? Apparently a knife, but of such exquisite workmanship as displayed a foreign origin—a dirk or perhaps a stiletto—at any rate entirely unlike anything of the kind he had ever seen before He reached for it and was about to grasp it, when he perceived that it was firmly imbedded in an alligator writing pad. he could not from his position draw it forth. It seemed to have been placed there not by accident but with design, and as his eye swept down the short, glittering blade he felt a cold shivering sensation, which he speedily repudiated as little better than a species of cowardice He walked around the table seized the pad with its murderous poniard and had soon regained his seat. What beautiful mingling of old silver and copper in the intertwisted handle what tracery, what purity of invention! He turned it all about and examined it critically But the blade, not very sharp, not in any sense death dealing—perhaps only a cherished paper knife! Thus he dismissed the momentary thought of lurking banditti or midnight assassins from his mind He turned the pad about and was on the point of replacing the knife, when his keen sight detected some writing across the surface, which he immediately recognized as Carroll's familiar chirography It was with a sense of vast relief that he deciphered the following words

> If Hunter Beverlin arrives in my absence, please see that he has everything to make him comfortable. I am unavoidably detained.
> CARROLL.

To whom was this written? If to Amelia why was she thus negligent of the duties of hospitality? If to a possible butler, why was the fellow not here to see that everything was attended to? Ah, here were further orders down below, but these were written in violet ink, in an extremely unformed and shaky hand—and conveyed information to this surprising effect

> He is doomed—predestined to a miserable, unfortunate and lingering fate! The fiat has gone forth that, ere the stroke of midnight hour, blood shall darken the moon vengeance shall haunt the couch of his repose, the arm of the grim tormentor shall shake his adamantine courage, unbounded violence shall beset his pathway together with all the miseries which befall those who defy the the powers that be
> (Signed) ROYAL PURPLE.
> (His mark.)

And in the midst of a crimson Maltese cross the knife was dramatically stuck.

"H'm!" mused Beverlin, smiling. "Inconceivable—a decidedly spooky place." Then he laughed aloud "Fantastic, sensational!" he added, much amused. "Royal Purple, indeed! Royal fiddlesticks! This is doubtless the practical joke of a child of thirteen summers. There is a flavor quite unmistakeable of Beadle and Mayne Reid about the lines. Well, well, well, the small boy to the front!" He turned the pad around, and was about to resume his seat, when it occurred to him that if Carroll was detained, it would be wise to attend to the wants of the inner man, which were now sufficiently urgent He therefore sought the dining room with that object in view It was the room just beyond, and having entered, he noticed that the outside door stood wide open, so that the wind which swept through the apartment produced a ghastly flickering! All the doors, in fact, were open, save one, it seemed like a very hospitable room, keeping open house in this fashion. The cloth was spread upon the table, but there was no other visible preparation for his arrival He called aloud for a possible servant John! Peter Andrew! Susan! —no reply He must perforce, then himself execute the mandate of Carroll's note, in default of others to provide for his comfort It was necessary to forage about He looked into the closet of which the door also stood open, there were dishes but nothing to eat In the sideboard the case was similar, save for a tray of dry bread, which he speedily drew forth, then he went in search of butter He ventured into a kitchen perceptible beyond a meager passageway also illuminated, but there was nothing there everything was scrupulously neat and clean and had been put in order for the night, the stove yet warm as from a recent fire, but quite devoid of possibilities at present He examined these closets, for he was now thoroughly ravenous, having eaten nothing since a cracker at noon He then investigated the ice chest in an adjacent store room, and was fortunate enough to find a leg of fried chicken, a dish of cold boiled potatoes and an abundance of butter It was not very inviting as a feast, but he was very weak, and he drew these things forth with joy

"The survivors of the Jeanette!" he said, permitting himself a little joke "Discovery of a cache at No Man's Land—conduct of the crew in their starved condition! Very well for headlines—now for practical exemplification!" Having compounded a salad from the potatoes and a recovered onion, he managed to make out a respectable and certainly original supper. A bottle of Apollinaris water and one of claret from the ice mine proved to be additional blessings.

"Quite a Royal Purple feast, despite a dearth of napkins," he said complacently as he arose at length from the table and was about to light his customary cigar and make himself at home over the evening paper "There is nothing like adaptability—nothing"

[Continued Next Week.]

Tickets to All Parts of the World.

If you are going to Arkansas, Minnesota, or any place in the West or Europe, it will pay you to write to John O. Sonbergh, General Steamship and Western Land Agent, Clermont, Pa., for prices, free circulars, maps, &c. It's strange, but still it's true, that tickets can be bought from him just as cheap as they can be purchased in any city. Lands and improved farms for sale in Minnesota, Dakota, Arkansas. California, Washington Territory, Iowa and Nebraska. Address JNO O. SONBERGH,
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Arkansas Lands.

The subscriber is agent for the sale of large tracts of excellent farm and timber lands in Arkansas. Will be glad to furnish circulars and all information in reference to these lands free of cost.
JNO O. SONBERGH
Clermont, Feb'y 27, 1889. tf.

☞ English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

Go and inspect H. J. Glenn's stock of choice cigars and confectionery at his news depot, and confectionery store, at East Smethport. He keeps the best 5 cent cigar that can be obtained and his confectionery is always choice and fresh. The latest popular novels can always be found at his place.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr J. B Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular. v25n9y1.

No Quackery in This.

Having secured the agency of the celebrated Sizerville magnetic mineral water, I am now prepared to handle it in large or small quantities. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that it is a sure cure for all rheumatic pains and kidney diseases, besides being one of the greatest appetizers and bowel regulators known. It has also cured some of the worst cases of paralysis on record.

Orders left at the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport, will be promptly attended to
F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Dec. 3, 1888.

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose Price 50c and $1,00 Trial size free, At all druggists.

Which Was It? Bacon or Shakespeare

The authorship of the dramatic productions tributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity business" We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky, if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly, if the skin is yellow and tongue furred as in billiousness, if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia, if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system
dec7, 88 6m

Testimonial.

CLEVELAND, O, Feb'y 22, 1889
G T DENNIS, Esq, Eldred, Pa.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find check for medicine received some time ago, $5 00 I think it a very good tonic My whole family have been taking it and I think it has done them good. My case has been a peculiar one Think it was Malaria in the first place, It seemed to settle in my legs from my knees down, have been quite lame and my legs have swollen considerable. I was compelled to be on my feet a good deal They are not so bad as they were but my eyes have been very sore for the last two weeks. That is they pained me very much. Think it is neuralgia. My right eye is now very much inflamed, but take it all in all, I am much better than I have been That is my general health
T. W. EVANS.

MORRISTOWN, TENN, July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—Five years ago I was so unfortunate as to contract an extremely bad case of blood poison My bones ached and my muscles began to swell and contract I was under treatment of the physician from the inception of the disease until I found that he could do me no good. Then, through the advice of a friend I began taking S S S. Your medicine seemed to have an immediate effect I took six bottles, and to-day am sound and well That was two or three years ago but I have seen no evidence of the return of the disease, and I take this opportunity to thank you for what it has done for me It saved my life You can refer any one to me R. M WALL.

FARMERSVILLE, TEX, June 22, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co, Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—The mother of a member of our firm was afflicted with a cancerous sore on her face for about twenty years. During the past few years it troubled her very much by continued pain and itching She used your S S S, and the sore has disappeared and is apparently well, Should it break out again, will advise you
Very truly,
PENDLETON, YEARLY & RILEY,
Druggists.

Three books mailed free on application.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO,
Drawer 3. Atlanta Ga.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills.
Send for Catalogue. Portable Stationary Traction and Automatic Engines a specialty. Warranted equal or superior to any made.
Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.
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